

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

JANUARY 2, 1958

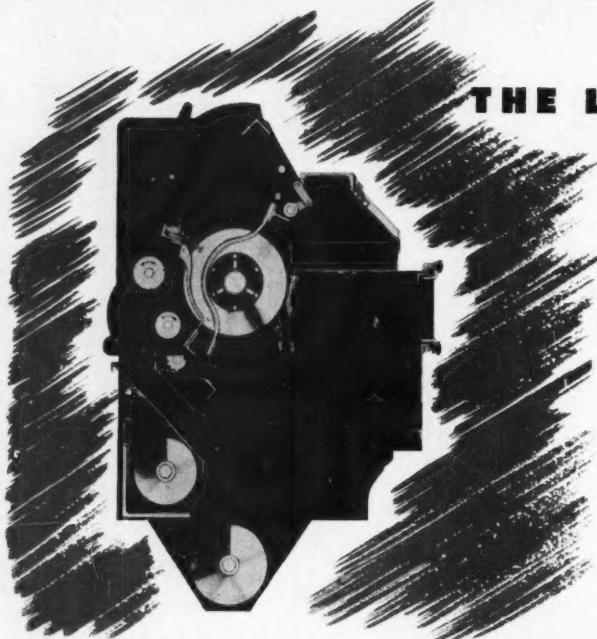
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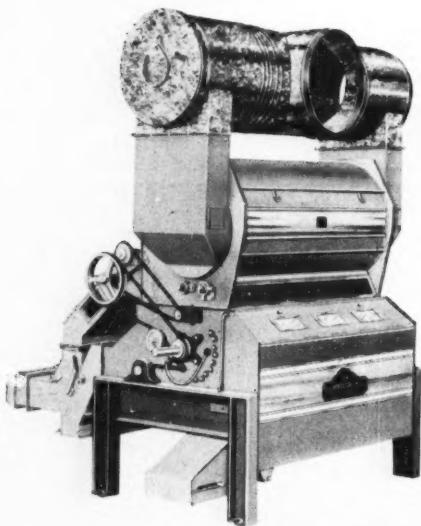
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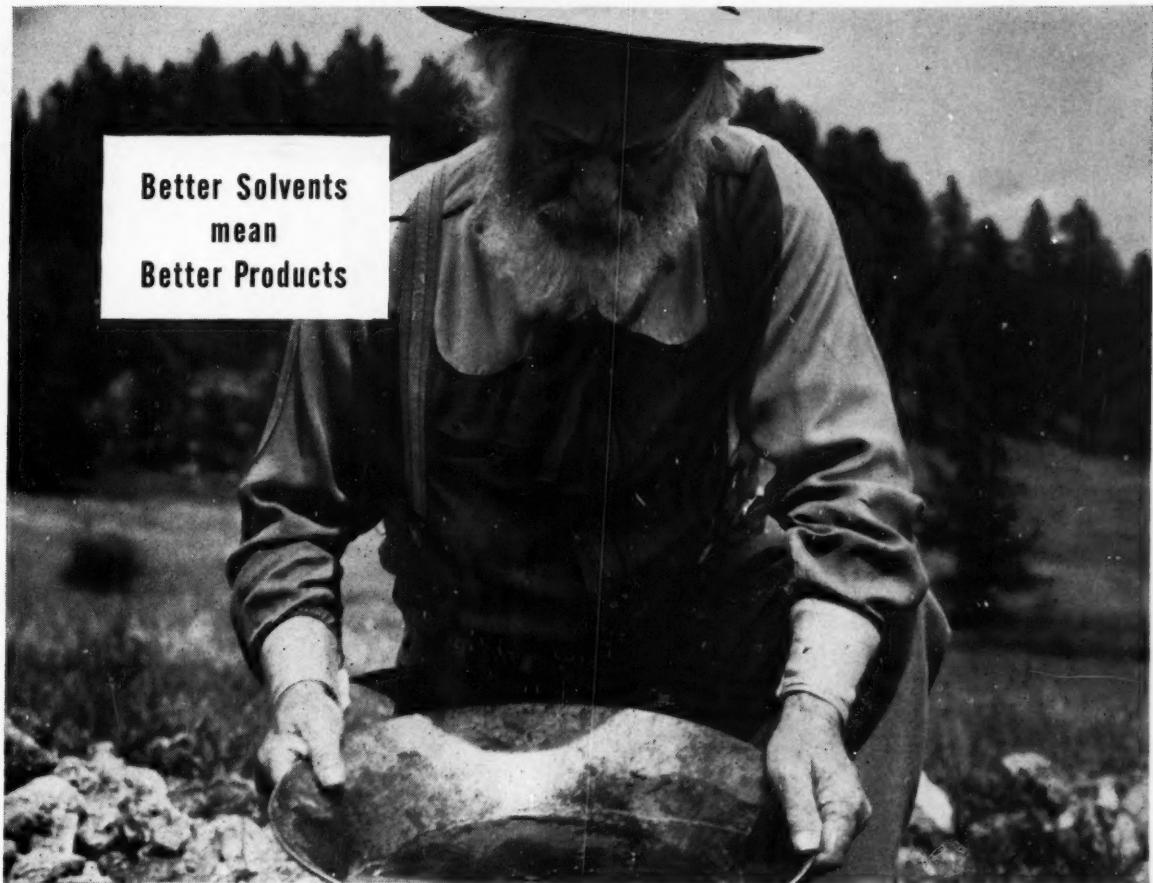
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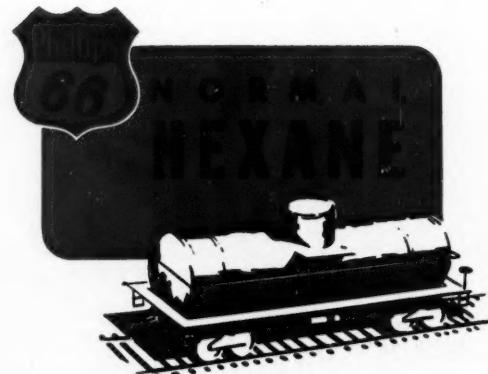
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**Major Problems
Must Be Faced**

Year of Decision In Washington

**Issues ahead include farm program,
"cold war," use of atomic energy, recession
threat and future of Republican party**



FRED BAILEY, Washington representative of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, summarizes the outlook at the start of 1954 in this article.

By **FRED BAILEY**

THIS, you will hear in almost every office and on street corners in Washington, is The Year of Decision.

Trite as that may seem, it packs an awful wallop of truth when you look the situation squarely in the eye. Many tremendously important decisions affecting the life and future of every one of us must be made in 1954.

To mention just a few:

1. The "cold war" between the East and the West.
2. The threat of a deepening national recession.
3. Atomic energy for war or peace?
4. Republican management of national affairs.
5. New farm program legislation.

Seldom, if ever, in the past have there been so many important and perplexing problems that must be faced in any 12-month period. Wars have been times of great stress, but then there was only one main objective: to win that war.

Problems of peace often are more diverse, more complicated, but of equal importance in the life of the nation. A nation weak in peace becomes impotent in war. Military strength cannot be based on civilian weaknesses. The test of statesmanship and national character is the wisdom with which we view our problems and the courage with which we tackle them.

For many years the editors of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press have extended to me the privilege of sticking my neck out like a giraffe on forecasting the year ahead. That my neck still connects my head to my body, instead of dangling by a rope from a cottonwood tree, is a source of ever increasing gratification and amazement, to me at least.

First, let's take a look at the cold war. It has been going on now for quite

a while, at a cost of close to \$50 billion a year, to say nothing of the great loss of earning power of the millions of men in arms and the staggering waste of irreplaceable natural resources. In addition, some 20 percent of our civilian population have been engaged in the manufacture and transportation of goods useful only in war.

• **Signs of Strain**—There are undeniable signs that the economic and political strains are having important effects on both the East and the West. That a crisis is forcing us nearer and nearer to a decision is not denied in official circles in Washington. There are indications that we intend to force a showdown, in 1954.

There are three broad areas in which that determination will be made apparent.

First, in Korea. If the Communists block a peaceable settlement, as now appears probable, we intend to turn that conflict from a tepid to a red hot war. We will force a decision, even at the risk of spreading it to World War III. Atomic weapons will be used.

Second, we'll back up Secretary Dulles' warning to our European friends that if they want to "commit suicide they will have to do it alone." They are going to have either to carry their share of the burden of defense, or we will pull all but a token force out of Europe. We also will cut off economic aid. It is a new, get tough policy to determine which are our sincere friends and which are playing us for "Uncle Sucker."

Third, we will insist that Russia "put up or shut up" about peace. World War III may not—probably will not—break out in 1954, but the die may well be cast that will determine whether we continue work toward peace or prepare for a show-down war.

On the home front there is the problem of a threatening industrial recession, to match the agricultural recession that began almost two years ago. Leon Keyserling, former chief economic advisor to President Truman, predicts 10 million unemployed by the end of this year. Most Washington economists think he is far too pessimistic, but they concede that unemployment may reach the highest level in the past decade or more.

There are clearly evident factors which indicate that 1954 will not be as good a year for most people as 1953. Washington is calling it a "readjustment period," but officials have their fingers crossed for fear that it might become another "Republican depression."

• **Factors in '54** — In forecasting the economic climate for 1954, there are these factors to consider: (1) government spending, principally for defense build-up, is to be cut by \$10 billion, according to present plans; (2) industrial output, geared to meet both high level civilian demand and military requirements, will slacken as the military load is lightened; (3) just as mounting inventories of civilian and military goods added to the inflationary pressures from 1950 to mid-1953, so will a new diminishing inventory add to deflationary pressures.

There is little to offer real encouragement in the agricultural outlook for 1954. The old and reliable Bureau of Agricultural Economics, just before it was swallowed by Agricultural Marketing Services in the USDA reorganization, predicted that there would be little change in the farm cost-price squeeze.

Farm prices, the BAE predicted, in 1954 will average a little lower than in 1953, but will show some recovery from the low point of the year. Costs of production will, the BAE predicted, come down by about the same amount as prices received. Thus, net income would remain about the same as in 1953.

Most farm economists here believe that, if the BAE erred, it was on the side of optimism. Even O. V. Wells, the former BAE chief, is inclined, privately, to agree that the forecast may prove

overly optimistic. None of the economists, however, are predicting a major price crash, such as hit cattlemen in 1953. Price supports and other government actions will cushion any inclination of prices to "seek normal supply and demand market levels."

It is apparent, however, that the problem of farm surpluses will continue to be a major farm price factor through 1954, barring an entirely unexpected weather calamity. Under present foreign trade policies there is very little indication of any major recovery of export markets, particularly for cotton and wheat.

Nor is there any indication that, with normal weather, crop controls in 1954 will prevent an increase in Commodity Credit Corporation holdings of farm commodities. Those holdings are officially expected to top \$6.5 billion dol-

lars within the next two or three months, an all-time high. It would not be surprising if Congress is called upon to raise the \$6.7 billion ceiling on CCC lending sometime next spring.

To sum up the economic outlook, we are pessimistic but not alarmed over 1954 prospects. It still will be a pretty good year, when judged by averages of the past.

• **It's the Atomic Age**—As for the importance of atomic energy, the public so far has been given only a hint as to its great potential, either for a far more abundant peaceful world or for virtual annihilation of our civilization. This is, in truth, the atomic age.

We have untold billions invested in a great number of huge atomic energy plants. The output now harnessed for military purposes could be quickly transformed into a great boon to mankind.

The answer to perhaps the most important question of the year lies with the Kremlin. We are hopeful, but not optimistic, that the answer will be favorable.

• **Republicans Worried** — But what Washington worries most about is something that a lot of people in the country don't give a hoot about—and that is whether the Republican party is going to commit political suicide. The most charitable way to put the situation is, perhaps, to say that it has not, so far, lived up to expectations. It has shown a political ineptness that has alarmed many of its strongest supporters.

As a party it has done little in the past year to disprove the old, old allegation that it is the party of entrenched wealth, or that what is good for big business is good for the rest of the country. There is little doubt that its "Hooper rating" with voters has declined.

There appears little doubt but that President Eisenhower's personal popularity is as high—and perhaps higher—as it was at the start of 1953. However, the death of Senator Taft—Mr. Republican—not only deprived the party of a strong and highly respected leader; it left the party split into two incompatible factions.

The party, without the benefit of Eisenhower's name on the ticket, must face a crucial test this year in Congressional and state elections. Control of the Eighty-Fourth Congress is delicately in the balance. Democrats already hold a nominal majority in the Senate—not including doubtful Senator Morse and Vice-President Nixon. Democrats lack only three votes of having control of the House.

Washington odds are that Democrats will win enough additional seats next fall to regain control of the Legislative Branch of the federal government. This would give Democrats a powerful advantage in their 1956 Presidential election campaign.

Smart political observers here agree that a serious depression, or a bad bobble in foreign policy, undoubtedly would spell 1956 defeat and relegate the Republican party, for many years to come, to a distinctly secondary position, if it survived the shock.

• **Benson in Trouble**—On the farm front the Eisenhower Administration is undeniably in trouble, serious trouble. Agriculture Secretary Benson, with the best intentions in the world, very probably has paved the road to a serious political setback for the party. He has dallied and dallied, shillied and shallied, while the farmers have taken a bad beating.

What more he could have done, if anything, is an open question that will be long and hotly debated. That he has become the most controversial figure in the Eisenhower Administration is unquestioned.

Let's get it straight about Benson. In more than 20 years of Washington agricultural reporting, I have not seen a man more sincerely dedicated to the welfare of the American farmer. He is honest and he has given generously of his time and energy. The goals he seeks undoubtedly are in the long-time best interests of agriculture and the nation.

He is a man with a vision—a farsighted man whose vision of the future obscures his view of the more immediate.

(Continued on Page 28)

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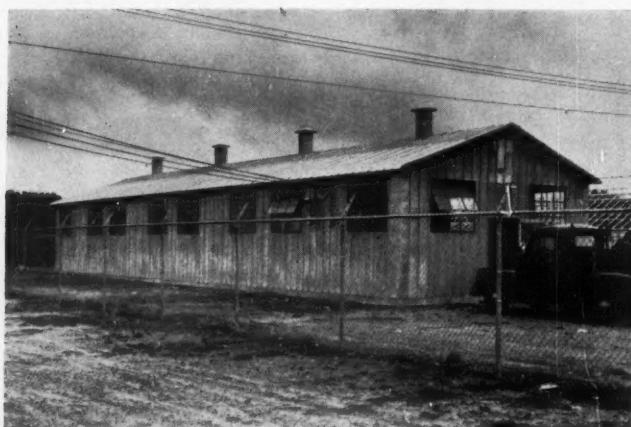
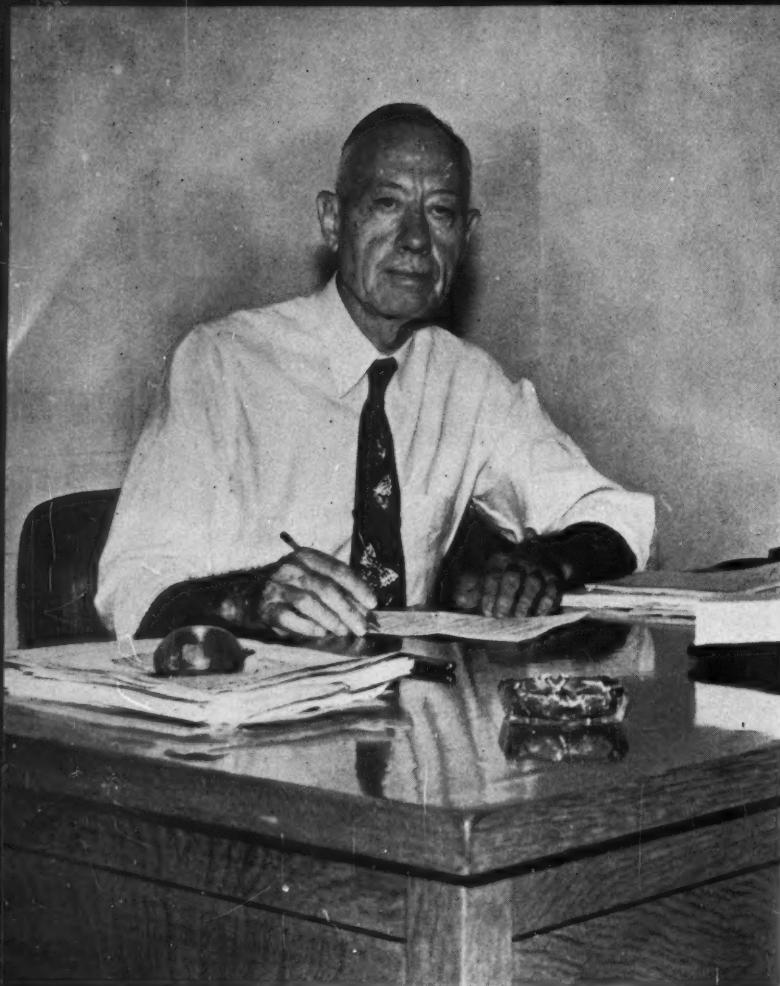
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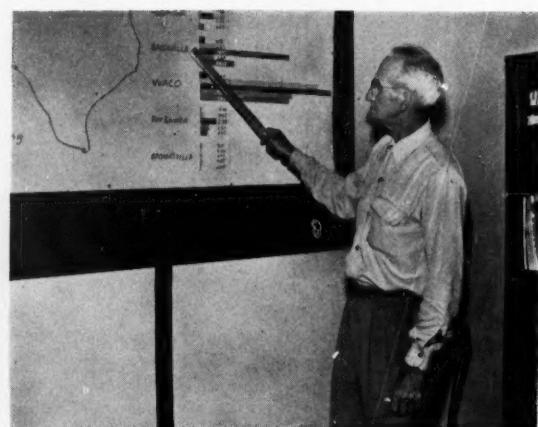
By IVAN J. CAMPBELL
Editor, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

Work done at this great new research center at Brownsville will benefit every cotton-growing state, but so far only Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and Texas are contributing to the program.

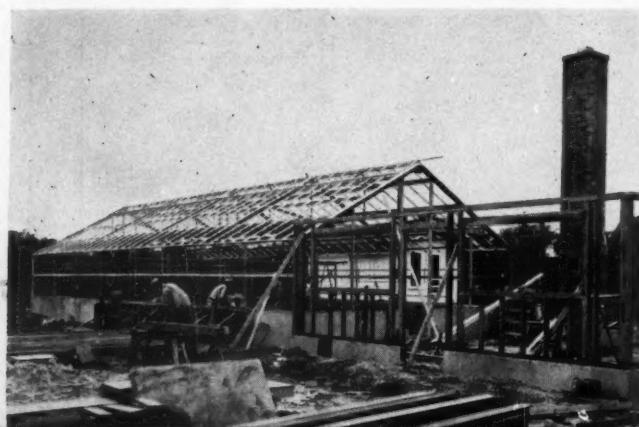
DR. FRED C. BISHOPP, left, is coordinator of all federal, state and industry-sponsored pink bollworm research, with headquarters at Brownsville.



ABOVE—This building houses five climatic cabinets which can duplicate weather conditions at any point in the Belt, for any desired period of time. BELOW—The greenhouse at the Center will be used in research with systemic poisons.



ABOVE—A. J. Chapman, who directs BEPQ's pink bollworm research under the general direction of K. P. Ewing. BELOW—Dr. T. R. Pfrimmer, shown beside a light trap at the Center.



PINK BOLLWORM RESEARCH CENTER

IF IT IS TRUE that it takes years to condition a nation for war, maybe our impatience with the Cotton Belt for not getting excited about the pink bollworm menace has not been justified. When you stop to think about it, people just don't get very wrought up about a remote peril. After all, who's afraid of the armed bandit who confines his activities to a neighboring town?

It was only when the pink bollworm successfully broke out of the historic confines of Texas and spread to the north and east that other states awakened to the threat and began to show real concern for their own safety.

Today the entire cotton-growing area of Texas is under quarantine. The pest is in Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Louisiana, and recently showed up in Arkansas. The pink menace is now a dark, threatening cloud that hovers over a substantial portion of the Cotton Belt. That this deadly pest could spread further and eventually cause heavy commercial damage as it did in South Texas in 1952 (\$31 million in destruction of cotton and extra production costs) is a fact now widely recognized. Although damage was relatively light in 1953 as compared to 1952, the pink bollworm still caused considerable damage in some South Texas

counties, and in some Central Texas counties the damage was much above the 1952 level.

Seriousness of the menace to the Belt as a whole is reflected in this sentence from a resolution adopted in March 1952 by the directors of the state agricultural experiment stations of the Southern region: "Research on the life history and methods of protecting the cotton crop from the pink bollworm is of vital concern to all cotton-producing states. A comprehensive, coordinated program covering this problem in all its phases is an urgent requirement and must be carried out in the areas having a natural infestation."

We now have such a program headed by Dr. Fred C. Bishopp, a world authority on medical and veterinary entomology and a man with outstanding ability as a research administrator. He will direct the program from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's recently completed \$73,000 Pink Bollworm Research Center at Brownsville, Texas.

Doctor Bishopp, who went with USDA in 1904, resigned last June 30 as assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in charge of research to accept a position with the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation, and is coordinator of all federal, state and industry-sponsored re-

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHOR

BIRD'S-EYE view of the recently completed \$73,000 Pink Bollworm Research Center located at Brownsville, Texas.



BELOW—Front view of the L-shaped main building at the new Pink Bollworm Research Center which houses the administration offices and laboratories. The grounds around the building are now being suitably landscaped.





ABOVE—Scene in business office at the Center. Reception counter, in background, is just inside the main entrance to the administration building.



ABOVE, left and right—Dr. E. W. Clark and L. W. Noble. BELOW, left and right—P. A. Glick and J. M. McGough. All are staff members at the Center.



BELOW, left—C. A. Richmond and R. L. McGarr at one of the Center's field cages; at right, C. N. Husman examines a new-type shredder to be tested in 1954.



search concerned with control of the pink bollworm. One of his tasks is to prevent overlapping or duplication of research and to see that first attention is given to the most important problems.

The broad, carefully designed research program which Doctor Bishop heads is supported by funds from the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation, the federal government, and state funds from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and Texas. It is anticipated that other cotton states will eventually contribute to the program.

The new Center is one of the few laboratories the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has ever been able to plan specifically for its own use and is located in that part of Texas most heavily infested with the pink bollworm. It is on the outskirts of Brownsville, on five acres of old Fort Brown property administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Center was built by local business men in cooperation with Texas Southmost College. Additional acreage belonging to the International Boundary Commission, between the Center and the Rio Grande, is available to the entomologists for use in their experiments.

The Center's main building, which is L-shaped, houses administrative offices and laboratories, and is air conditioned. Another of the buildings houses five climatic cabinets; there are an insect-rearing building, an insecticide building and a greenhouse. Other facilities include a half-acre screen cage and hibernation traps. The Center has the most modern facilities for studies of bacterial, fungus, virus and other diseases of the pink bollworm and a laboratory for study of toxicity of insecticides to the pink bollworm and other insects, plants and soils.

The cabinets in which climatic conditions existing in any locality can be duplicated were developed by BEPQ in Honolulu. This was done to determine whether the oriental fruit fly, a serious pest in the Hawaiian Islands, could thrive in fruit-growing areas of the U.S. The work yielded so much valuable information it was decided to install five of the cabinets at Brownsville to find out whether the pink bollworm could overwinter and multiply in the northern and eastern cotton growing areas of the U.S.

But there are problems to be solved before the climatic cabinet tests can give us adequate answers. One of them is to devise a means of rearing the pink bollworm under controlled conditions. The pest multiplies easily in the field, but under controlled conditions, the process becomes very difficult. The pink bollworm moth is a delicate insect that requires extreme care in handling.

A climatic cabinet is an intricate mechanism and must be manned by skilled operators on day-and-night shifts during tests. If it is wanted to duplicate weather at points like Lubbock or Memphis, or at any other place in the Cotton Belt, those points must be able to furnish the Center complete weather, temperature and humidity records for the period to be duplicated. A chart is made and placed on the cabinet, then needles follow the temperature and humidity curves, automatically duplicating, within the cabinet, weather conditions that prevailed at the distant point for a month, six months, a year, or even longer. An effort will be made at Brownsville to duplicate light conditions at these

distant points, but barometric pressure is a factor that cannot be duplicated.

If the pink bollworm should survive a Memphis, Lubbock or Vicksburg, Miss., winter, duplicated in the cabinet, how can the scientists at Brownsville be sure the pest could withstand the weather that actually prevailed at one of those points? Doctor Bishopp answered that question by pointing out that weather records are made at a certain level, but a pink bollworm, if it should exist at one of those points, would naturally seek a lower level that afforded it more protection. Thus, if the pest should survive a Vicksburg winter duplicated at Brownsville, the Center would know positively that it could have withstood the real Vicksburg conditions.

Great things are expected of the climatic cabinet tests. One of the major benefits of the cabinets is that they can provide essential information on the possibilities of insect survival without the hazard of transporting living insects to uninfested locations. The cabinets at Brownsville will be used for both pink bollworm and Mexican fruit fly research.

The half-acre screen cage at the Center, completely screened on the top and sides, makes it possible to maintain heavy concentrations of insects on growing cotton throughout most of the year. The cage has partitions that are removable for plowing and other cultural practices, and devices to prevent the escape of insects. The cage has a special irrigation system that makes it possible to simulate insect conditions on irrigated land.

The Center's new greenhouse, pictured under construction in this article, will enable Doctor Bishopp and his staff to grow cotton and other host plants of the pink bollworm during the winter. The greenhouse will be used in research with systemic poisons that are taken into the plant through foliage or roots to destroy pink bollworms living and feeding inside the plants. Of hundreds of chemicals tested thus far, entomologists have found about a dozen organic compounds that will destroy the pink bollworm through systemic action under laboratory conditions. Systemics used as foliage sprays show greater promise in tests to date than those used as dusts or as soil treatments. But good as these compounds are under laboratory conditions, the most effective of them gave no control when tested on infested cotton growing under field conditions.

Small insect parasites that may attack the pink bollworm, obtained in India by a BEPO entomologist, have been shipped to the research center and are being carefully nurtured in an effort to determine their value in controlling the pest. This past season a quarter of a million of these wasp-like insects were released in pink bollworm infested fields. Field surveys during the next cotton-growing season will show how well the parasites overwintered and established themselves and will be the basis of further pink bollworm parasite control research.

Since the pink bollworm is not available to parasites every month in the year, it is necessary for the parasites to have another insect pest on which to live during periods when the pink bollworm is not available.

Radioactive isotopes are being used to find out how systemic insecticides travel in plants and how they kill insects. It is thought that radioactive isotopes

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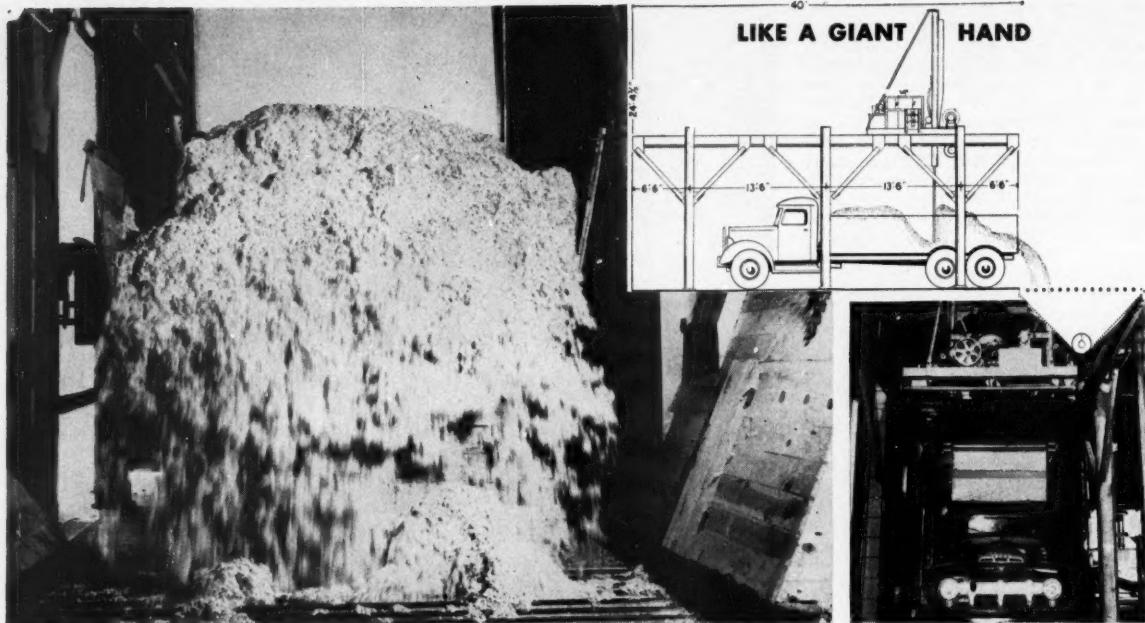


ABOVE—The Center has 25 employees, most of whom are shown. BELOW—K. P. Ewing, left, and A. J. Chapman shown inside the half-acre screen cage.



BELOW—Dr. Bishopp examines one of the climatic cabinets to be used in determining whether the pink bollworm can overwinter at various points in the Belt.





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Three Bales per Acre

Trunnell Wins Lint Award in Georgia

■ F. A. GRAHAM presents prizes given by crushers at Atlanta meeting. Winner produces 19,627 pounds of seed cotton on five acres in 1953.

J. W. Trunnell, Cochran, Ga., won the state prize in the Georgia 1953 Five-Acre Cotton Contest by producing 19,627 pounds of seed cotton, or approximately three bales of lint per acre.

This is Trunnell's second victory in the contest. In 1948 he was state champion with a yield of 16,912 pounds. In 1952 he was winner in his district and in 1951 he placed second.

Trunnell received his \$500 award at a luncheon in Atlanta in mid-December. Purpose of the contest was discussed at the meeting by E. C. Westbrook, Extension cotton specialist, Athens.

Awards to Trunnell and the district winners were presented by F. A. Graham, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Dawson, vice-president of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association. The crushers have sponsored the event since 1947. It is conducted by the state's Extension Service.

The luncheon address was made by Dr. C. C. Murray, dean and director, college of agriculture, University of Georgia.

Others on the program included J. E. Moses, secretary of the Georgia crushers' group, and D. L. Eranyon, Extension cotton specialist.

District first place winners received \$250. They are John R. Hunnicutt, Bullock County, 15,665 pounds of seed cotton; M. S. Vinson, Peach County, 14,711.5 pounds; Clinton Donald, Tift County, 14,490 pounds; D. W. Copleland, Washington County, 13,507.5 pounds; B. H. Hodges, Butts County, 12,834 pounds; and Lamar Cox, Bartow County, 14,857 pounds.

Second and third place winners in each district received \$150 and \$100 respectively.

Trunnell's prize-winning five acres are located on his farm in Bleckley County. The cotton was planted on fertile sandy loam soil that has been built up for a number of years by heavy application of commercial fertilizer and use of legume crops in rotations.

On April 12, prior to planting, 2,500 pounds of 4-12-12 fertilizer were put down. The cotton was planted on April 18. On June 4 2,500 pounds of 4-8-6, 1,665 pounds of nitrate of soda and 875 pounds of nitrates of potash were used as a side application.

Fertilizer applied supplied the crop with 83.3 pounds of nitrogen, 100 pounds of phosphorus and 177.5 pounds of potash per acre. Total cost was \$40.10 per acre.

Coker's 100 seed, mechanically de-linted and treated, were planted in 38 inch rows. There were approximately 28,000 plants per acre left after chop-

ping, or an average of two plants per foot.

Trunnell poisoned his cotton 20 times at a cost of \$33.08 per acre.

No one was able to claim the sweep-stake prize offered by the Atlantic Cotton Association to the first farmer who produces more cotton on five acres than has been made by any contestant since the contest started in 1947. The best yield to date was made by W. A. Meadows, whose five-acre production in 1949 was 20,240.5 pounds. The sweep-stake prize is for \$1,000.

■ JOHN R. MURRAY, Chicago, has been elected vice-president in charge of grain and ingredient purchasing for Quaker Oats Co., which buys some \$80 million worth of grain and other feed ingredients yearly.

Grain Sorghum Hybrids Are Nearing Reality

Grain sorghum hybrids for practical farm use are approaching reality, say R. E. Karper and N. W. Kramer, agronomist and associate agronomist respectively, Texas Experiment Substation, Lubbock.

Two male-sterile systems have been discovered by which hybrid seed can be produced economically. The agronomists point out that pollen fertility in the hybrid can be restored by many common strains.

Grain sorghum hybrids are being bred for forage, feed grain and industrial utilization. This development could increase grain sorghum production by a third or more when the hybrid seed generally becomes available for planting, the breeders state.

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as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• So Far-Not So Good

WE HOPE no ginner or crusher will read the special article that begins on Page 8 and conclude that we're doing all right on this pink bollworm thing. The article does sound pretty good, because it tells about a really wonderful research center where a lot of highly trained scientists will make some useful discoveries which, it can be assumed, are going to help us control the pink menace.

Actually, we haven't been doing so good on this pink bollworm thing because, so far, the pest has scored more points than we have. Looking at it one way, setting up the new Pink Bollworm Research Center at Brownsville—fine as it is—is a lot like letting the enemy accumulate a stockpile of weapons before building our own arsenal.

We don't mean to play down the importance of the new research center. It is in every way an excellent one and it is exceptionally well staffed. But our record of pink bollworm control, so far at least, is nothing to crow about. Maybe we'll do better now.

But what about 1954? Nobody should expect the Center to come up with much new knowledge that will help control the pink bollworm this year. Research doesn't work that way. What is needed is a maximum effort by growers, ginners, crushers, control officials, educational agencies and others to hold the pest within the present limits in 1954. We can't afford to lay aside our present knowledge and our present methods of control and expect the expanded research program to do the whole job.

The Pink Bollworm Research Center is a great step forward, an important milestone in our long fight to control the most destructive pest of cotton. But—and at the risk of becoming tiresome—let none forget that our most pressing problem at the moment is to use every present facility to prevent commercial damage and further spread of the pest during the coming crop year.

• Seed Program Criticized

SENATOR ALBERT GORE of Tennessee has criticized the 1953 cottonseed program in a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. The Senator claimed that the 1953 program failed to bring support prices to farmers, and urged that special attention be given to providing a plan in 1954 which will bring farmers the support price to which they are entitled.

• Timely Tax Information

A NEW SERVICE to members of the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association is a monthly report on the latest tax data, supplied by a well qualified tax attorney. The report will be sent only to members of the Association and will be included with other timely information in the monthly newsletter. State and regional ginning associations now are supplying their membership with much practical information through their newsletters, bulletins and similar

mailings. This is one of many services that industry organizations, ranging from state associations up to the National Cotton Council, render to their members—services that should cause every ginner and crusher to support these organizations.

• Lethal Eggs

OUR CANDIDATE for the oddest question of the year is the following, which was handled by Glenn Tussey, assistant county agent in North Carolina: A lady queried him, "If you feed chickens rat poison and it doesn't kill the chickens, will the eggs laid by the chickens be poisonous?"

Tussey wanted to know why the lady wanted this information. His questioner replied, "Well, my neighbor won't keep his chickens out of my flowers, so I fed them two whole boxes of rat poison, but it didn't kill them. And the reason I'm asking about the eggs is that I buy them from my neighbor."

• More on Meal and Salt

TWENTY YEARS' experience in feeding mixtures of cottonseed meal and salt to winter cattle is reported by E. D. White, ranchman of Tom Green County, Texas. He uses a mixture of one part

salt and three parts cottonseed meal to keep his cows and calves gaining satisfactorily. He has observed no injurious effects from the high rate of salt feeding. Those who use the mixture should have some roughage available and provide ample water, according to the National Cottonseed Products Association Educational Service, which has released much other information on meal and salt that has been published in other issues of *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press*.

• Bedias Fights Fires

H. H. WILLIAMSON, widely known Texas and national Extension leader, now retired, is credited with giving a small Texas town an idea that kept it from going to the blazes. Bedias, Texas, population 300, had no fire truck and has had two major fires in recent years in addition to minor blazes. At a meeting three years ago, Williamson suggested that Bedias pay for a fire truck by publishing a history of the community's colorful 125 years. Result: more than 1,000 copies of a book, *My Home Town*, have been sold by the Bedias Civic Club, and enough money has been raised for the fire truck.

• 427 Days of Shaving

IT MAY SEEM LONGER, but if you're an average man, you'll spend about 427 days of your lifetime getting the fuzz off your face. Dr. E. J. Van Scott, a skin specialist, figured this out for the men, but he declined to estimate how many days an average woman spends re-arranging the hair on her head.



CG&OMPRESS Photo.

Panel Discussed Pink Bollworm at Insect Conference

THE PINK BOLLWORM phase of the cotton insect problem was covered by this panel of experts at the Insect Control Conference held Dec. 16-17 at Memphis. Left to right: R. W. White, Pink Bollworm Control Project, San Antonio; C. B. Ray, executive manager, Rio Grande Valley Farm Bureau, Mercedes, Texas; C. R. Sayre, president, Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss., who presided at two of the Conference sessions; Dr. Fred C. Bishopp, coordinator, Pink Bollworm Research Center, Brownsville, Texas; and Dr. R. D. Lewis, director, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station.

• Basement Room Gives Atomic Protection

TWO TYPES of wooden shelters, a lean-to or a corner room, may save your family's life in an atomic attack, according to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Simple wooden shelters in the basements of two wood frame houses survived an atomic blast during tests last March in the Nevada desert.

The Association explains that the resiliency and integration of parts in the wood frame construction prevented the upper floors of the houses used in the explosions from crashing into the basement in a compact heap of heavy rubble.

Mechanization Proceedings Distributed by Council

Proceedings of the seventh annual Cotton Mechanization Conference, held Oct. 28-29-30 at Gadsden and Sand Mountain, Ala., have been distributed by Claude L. Welch, director of the National Cotton Council's Division of Production and Marketing. The proceedings are reprinted from the Nov. 7 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

Welch, in a letter accompanying the proceedings, calls attention to the fact that the 1954 Conference will be held July 21-22-23 at Little Rock, Ark.

Report on Cotton Ginning

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1953 prior to Dec. 13, 1953, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1952 and 1951.

State	Ginning (Running bales— linters not included)		
	*1953	1952	1951
U.S.	**15,150,632	**14,045,857	**13,592,012
Alabama	967,016	890,740	905,175
Arizona	850,453	656,392	467,295
Arkansas	1,464,906	1,283,673	1,110,329
California	1,445,011	1,565,204	1,407,211
Florida	13,796	17,265	18,091
Georgia	749,332	725,451	909,548
Illinois	1,656	780	644
Kentucky	6,447	4,808	3,377
Louisiana	774,915	731,001	742,702
Mississippi	2,068,896	1,838,728	1,559,799
Missouri	439,678	375,133	266,224
New Mexico	282,950	292,141	222,667
N.C.	461,546	553,215	584,534
Oklahoma	407,239	255,957	412,666
S.C.	693,913	655,095	849,043
Tennessee	670,701	611,464	485,789
Texas	3,837,975	3,569,992	3,685,473
Virginia	15,102	18,818	11,445

*The 1953 figures include estimates made for cotton gins for which reports were not obtained in time for use in the preparation of this report. Figures on cotton ginnings prior to Dec. 13 were collected by mail and reports were not received for all cotton gins at which cotton had been ginned.

**Includes 345,860 bales of the crop of 1953 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which were counted in the supply for the season of 1952-53, compared with 176,356 and 223,566 bales of the crops of 1952 and 1951.

The statistics in this report include 46,974 bales of American-Egyptian for 1953, 62,363 for 1952, and 31,742 for 1951.

The statistics for 1953 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to Dec. 1 is 14,297,030 bales.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports, and Exports—United States

Cotton consumed during the month of November 1953, amounted to 684,990 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Nov. 28, 1953 was 1,586,062 bales and in public storage and at compresses 11,219,555 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 19,990,000. The total imports for the month of October 1953, were 7,776 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 217,307 bales.

Arkansas Pink Bollworm Hearing in Memphis

USDA has scheduled a Jan. 14 hearing in Memphis to consider the necessity of extending the federal pink bollworm quarantine to Arkansas. The hearing will start at 10 a.m. in Room 304, main court room, Federal Building.

Pink bollworm infestations were recently discovered in the counties of Hempstead and Miller, in southwestern Arkansas, and it is proposed to include them in the regulated areas. Possible regulation of Columbia, Howard, Lafayette, Little River, Nevada, and Sevier also will be considered because of the movement of cottonseed between these adjacent counties and the infested ones.

Safety Group Lists Causes Of Lifting Injuries

The National Safety Council points out that the body is a mechanical system of levers and hinges, activated by cable just like machines. When overloaded or used improperly, injuries are invited.

Anyone who handles heavy materials should guard against the following most common causes of lifting injuries: lifting and lowering with the back muscles instead of the leg muscles; insecure grip or footing and unsafe placing of hands or feet; using quick, jerking, twisting or awkward movements of the body; obstructed vision, unstable loads or inadequate control; and insufficient help or failure to use mechanical aids.



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• U.S. Farm Population Still Declining

THERE were 24 percent fewer farmers in the Cotton Belt states in 1950 than there were in 1920, according to a USDA report. Census figures for the nation as a whole show that the average drop in farm population is 21.6 percent.

Total farm population in the 15 Cotton Belt states in 1950 was 12,053,000; in 1920 it was 15,845,000.

Oklahoma shows the largest population decline in the 30-year period—43.2 percent. California, on the other hand, was the leading gainer in the nation, coming up 26.3 percent over its 1920 total. California was one of three

West Coast states to show farm population gains.

Other states showing big farm population drops are Texas, 40.1 percent; Georgia, 39.0 percent; South Carolina, 30.4 percent; Arkansas, 27.4 percent; Louisiana, 24.4 percent; and Alabama and Missouri, 24.1 percent each.

Smaller losses were recorded in Tennessee, 15.0 percent; New Mexico, 12.9 percent; Mississippi, 10.8 percent; Florida, 9.8 percent; Arizona, 8.7 percent; and North Carolina, 2.6 percent.

Since 1910, farm population has comprised an increasingly smaller proportion of the total population. In 1910 farm population made up more than a third of the total population. By the latter part of the 1920's, it had dropped to a fourth of the total population, and

by 1950 farm population comprised only one-sixth of total population.

State	Farm Population in Cotton States			
	1920 Thous- ands	1930 Thous- ands	1940 Thous- ands	1950 Thous- ands
Alabama	1,355	1,344	1,343	1,029
Arizona	92	99	114	84
Arkansas	1,165	1,122	1,113	846
California	529	622	670	668
Florida	285	280	305	257
Georgia	1,706	1,423	1,368	1,041
Louisiana	798	833	854	608
Mississippi	1,288	1,366	1,403	1,149
Missouri	1,219	1,118	1,125	925
New Mexico	163	159	178	142
North Carolina	1,520	1,604	1,659	1,481
Oklahoma	1,033	1,027	930	587
South Carolina	1,088	919	917	757
Tennessee	1,290	1,219	1,276	1,097
Texas	2,314	2,359	2,160	1,387

• Two Conferences Set in Memphis

TWO of cotton's major production problems, weed control and defoliation, will be discussed at mid-January conferences in Memphis.

The Southern Weed Conference, for research workers and others directly concerned with this problem, will be held Jan. 11-12-13. Dr. W. B. Ennis, Mississippi Experiment Station, State College, is conference chairman.

The eighth annual Beltwide Defoliation Conference, sponsored by the National Cotton Council, is scheduled for Jan. 14-15, at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis.

C. F. Connor, Swift Employee Since 1912, Dies Dec. 18

Many friends throughout the industry have been saddened by the death on Dec. 18 of Charles F. Connor, head of the Swift & Co. purchasing department in Fort Worth since 1916. He joined Swift in 1912 in the mechanical department, was transferred to the purchasing department in 1913 and was head of the department for 37 years.

He was a member of St. Andrews Catholic Church.

Survivors include his wife; son, Bob Connor, Dallas; and two daughters, Mrs. W. P. Higgins, Jr. and Mrs. Gordon Fitzgerald, both of Fort Worth.

Southern Laboratory Given Cotton Canvas Fellowship

An industry fellowship for research on cotton textiles has been established by the National Canvas Goods Manufacturers' Association at USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans. Improvement of cotton for outdoor use is objective of the research. Investigations will be conducted aimed at improving the performance of canvas goods and sewing thread in awnings, tents and tarpaulins, which are important outlets for cotton.

Fred C. Lovitt Re-elected

Fred C. Lovitt, L. B. Lovitt and Co., has been re-elected president of the Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association. Directors named are Brown Burch, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane; Ed Jappe, Marianna Sales Co.; W. E. Buxton, E. E. Buxton and Co.; and Dixon Jordan, Standard Commission Co.

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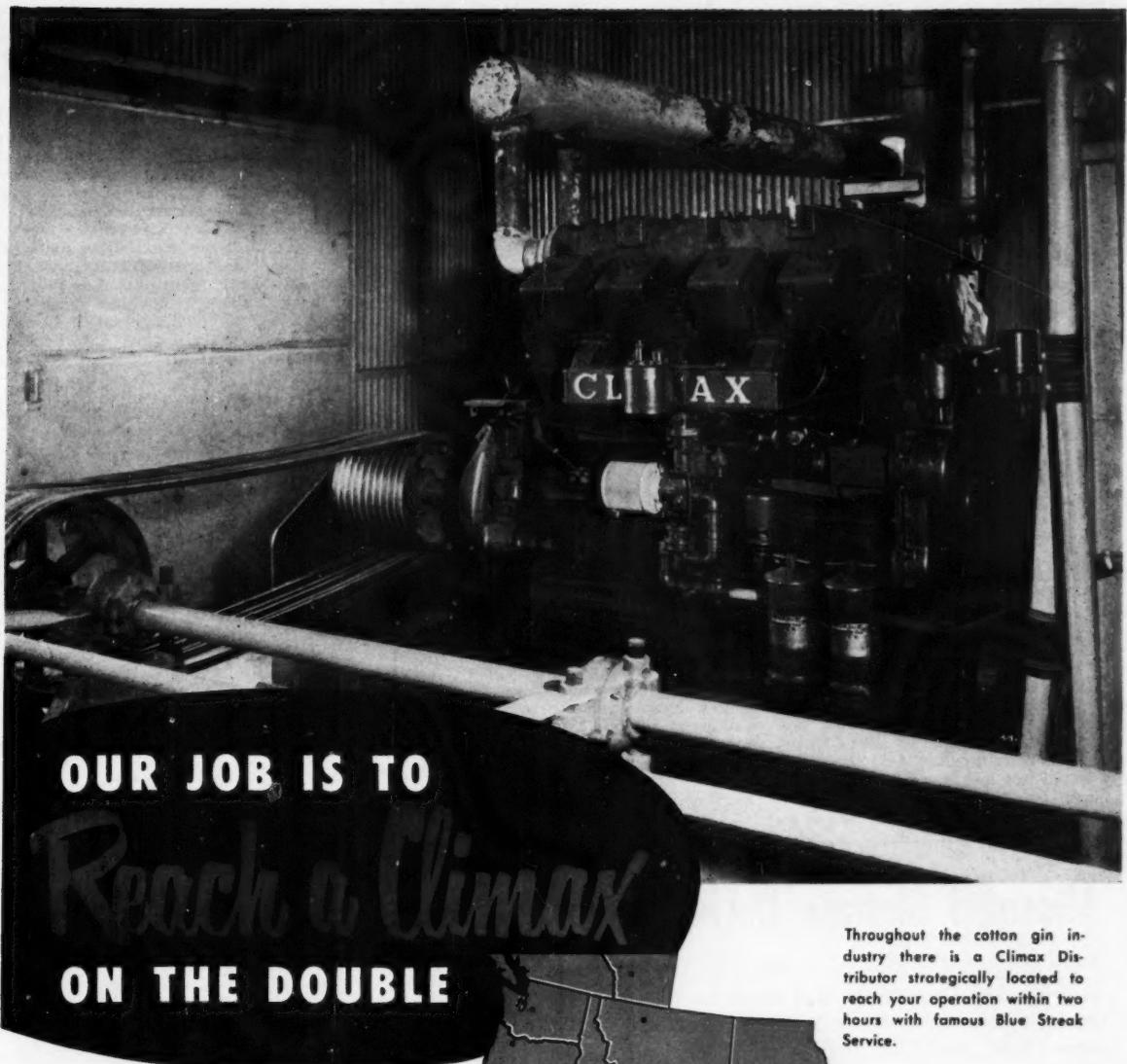
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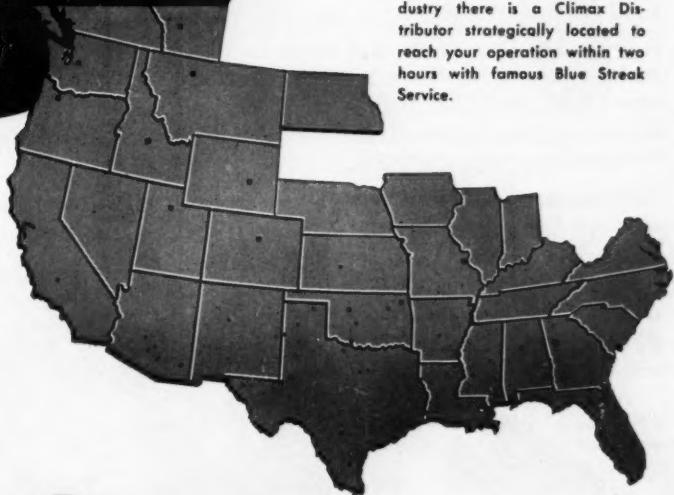
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by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• No Two-Price Plan—You can discount talk of a two-price plan for government support of cotton. Benson & Co. have been giving the two-pricing idea close study—for rice and wheat as well as cotton. But the more they look the less inclined officials are to push the notion on Capitol Hill.

Most that is expected from the Administration is a recommendation to Congress that the idea be given further study—for possible use at some remote point in time. And nobody would take such a watered-down proposal very seriously. Reasons two-price treatment for cotton is unlikely include:

(1) Objections raised by the cotton industry itself. These have been made plain to USDA officials by representatives on the Cotton Advisory Committee named by Benson.

(2) Under two-pricing, support for growers would be "blended"—based on both domestic and world markets. The upshot probably would be lower guarantees than present ones. And that Congress would not like in an election year, if at all.

(3) Two-pricing, its critics charge, could backfire against the U.S. in world markets. Other nations have already indicated they would consider it "dumping."

• Marketing Stressed—if the government is to do cotton any good on the export front it probably will come through more stress on marketing work. And marketing has become a byword with Benson & Co.—with good reason.

They are counting on it to take them off the political hotspot. Their plan in the next year is to push sales of U.S. farm products both at home and abroad to prove what they believe to be a basic economic truth: That surplus and price problems can be better solved through more marketing effort than by added controls and higher price supports.

It has not been advertised, but the White House is expected soon to ask Congress to transfer U.S. agricultural attaches from the State Department to USDA. The move would be part of the over-all campaign to boost sales of U.S. farm surpluses.

Attaches in U.S. embassy offices in recent years have done little more than juggle figures on food supplies. Idea of USDA bosses is to get them out of swivel chairs into the markets of countries where they serve—to promote and sell U.S. farm products.

The attaches probably would be returned to this country for a "short course" in sales. Some of them, very likely, would be fired and replaced by more sales-minded successors. Once a man was located abroad he would be expected to come home for two or three months a year. The purpose: to spend his time rubbing shoulders with commodity experts at home, keeping abreast of U.S. sales techniques and problems—and informing this country on needs abroad.

• Meat Prices OK—Middlemen come off with flying colors in the first factual report on recent price spreads between the farm and consumers. Completing its survey of margins between cattle markets and beef prices, the USDA sums it up this way:

"...it appears that retail prices of beef have generally reflected the declining prices for live cattle in 1952 and 1953. Prices of retail beef, wholesale beef carcasses, and live cattle generally followed parallel trends. Certain lags in the adjustment of these prices from month to month resulted in some erratic month-to-month variations in margins, but such variations have not been unusual in the past..."

"It appears that the declining prices for cattle, especially for the lower grades, were not caused primarily by a widening of marketing margins. The

Missouri Ginners DeLisle-Wilson of Portageville, Mo., say:

"We are proud of this grade sheet on 23 bales . . . 18 bales GM and 5 bales SM. Our single unit Moss Lint Cleaner has enabled us to make samples second to none in cleanliness, and far superior in smoothness and fiber quality. Our lint loss is less than half as much as competitive machines, and we have every type and combination of machinery manufactured.

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overall farm-to-retail marketing margin for U.S. Choice beef was at a high in 1952, but declined in 1953 . . .”

- **Keep Eye on Dairymen**—Cotton leaders have a sharp eye on USDA dairy experts. Reason is the various plans under official consideration for easing the government's load of surplus butter by throwing it on the market at cutrate prices.

Various plans have been put forward, but they all would end with lower retail prices—more competition for margarine and other spreads. One notion is to sell government butter back to processors who would work it into trade channels with current supplies—all of it to go at a blended price which would be under present prices.

No idea has yet been offered which would be painless, and none such is likely to be found. Officials cannot see a way of unloading much butter without (1) upsetting relations among various segments of the dairy trade, (2) bringing on a stormy outcry from competitive spreads, and, finally, (3) resulting in heavy losses to the government itself.

The government's butter surplus, meantime, stands at almost 250 million pounds—enough to meet total national demand for two months.

- **Self-Help Plan**—A self-help plan for supporting dairy prices—being pushed by the National Milk Producers Federation—is now expected to get some attention from Congress. But don't look for it to be put into effect in the New Year.

The cost of dairy self-support would be borne by producers, eventually, rather than by the government—through levies on producers of milk and butterfat. The Federation estimates cost to dairymen would be from 3.5 cents to 14 cents per hundredweight of their products sold—to maintain the market floor at the present government-supported level.

Butter is now supported at 90 percent of parity. The guarantee must be maintained at that level until April 1 when the Agriculture Secretary, under present law, could cut it down to as low as 75 percent of parity.

Even if a self-help dairy plan should be put across, there probably would be some delay in its use. Most dairymen, meantime, want government support to be maintained. Washington consensus is that Benson will continue dairy supports beyond next April 1 at or near the present level.

Oscar Robinson, Crushing Leader, Retired Jan. 1

Oscar Robinson, Austin, Texas, vice-president and general manager of mills of the South Texas Cotton Oil Co., retired Jan. 1, after more than 40 years in the cottonseed crushing industry during which he has made a host of friends who will join the staff of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press in extending best wishes to him.

“The pleasure of personal association with members of the industry has been a principal factor in my remaining in this business five years over my allotted three score and ten,” Robinson said. His office and phone (8-5663) will continue, and he will enjoy hearing from his friends.

F. Earl Davis will succeed Robinson, but Davis will continue to maintain his headquarters at Harlingen, Texas.

1517 Cotton Group Will Meet Jan. 18 at Pecos

More than 200 cotton farmers from New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas are expected to attend the annual meeting of the 1517 Cotton Association Jan. 18 at Pecos, Texas. John T. Stovall, secretary of the Association, has announced. The meeting and Association's annual banquet will be held at the Pecos Country Club.

Principal speaker will be R. D. Hall, secretary-treasurer of the Climax Spinning Co., Belmont, N.C. Hall will talk about what the cotton farmer can do to produce a higher quality cotton.

Hall, who is associated with a number of mills which use select cotton in the manufacture of high-quality goods, will discuss honeydew on cotton and the effect it has on spinning; the value of

one variety cotton communities; the miller's viewpoint on the importance of identifying lint as to variety; and harvesting and processing.

Association members will elect two new directors from New Mexico and Texas. W. H. Gary, Rincon, N.M., is president.

Jan. 6 Meeting To Discuss Cotton Acreage Increase

Chairman George D. Aiken of the Senate Agriculture Committee has called a Jan. 6 meeting to consider an increase in 1954 cotton acreage allotments. The Vermont Republican said the meeting would be brief, that that “immediate action” must be taken when Congress reconvenes for producers to receive full benefit from any acreage increase.

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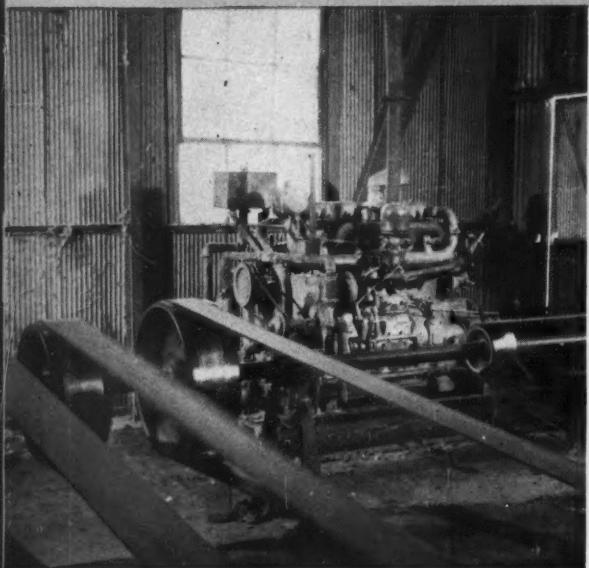
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Hoke S. Brown describes the production of his Caterpillar D8800 Cotton Gin Diesel this way:

"That engine is ready when the cotton is ready. A cotton gin needs dependable power and we have it!" During ginning season, this D8800 put out steady power 10 hours a day, 26 days a month to a 3-stand, 70-saw Murray gin.

But the best part about owning a Caterpillar Cotton Gin Engine is that you pay no premium for its premium performance. Rather, you *save* money! For instance, these powerful engines use low-cost No. 2 furnace oil and they do it without fouling. No need for premium Diesel fuel. The single orifice injection valve assures proper fuel spray, and the

precombustion chamber conditions the fuel for complete burning.

Your Caterpillar Dealer is ready to provide quick, efficient service and has had years of experience in powering cotton gins. He has a choice of Cat Gin Engines to 500 HP. Ask him to show you the engine that fits your needs.

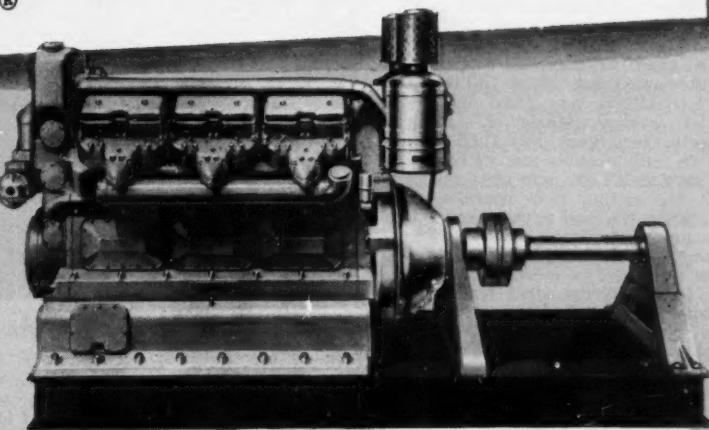
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., U.S.A.

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CUT COSTS
WITH CAT POWER

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Experienced engine men, who are trained in analyzing the power needs of cotton gins, are at your service at your Caterpillar Dealer. We can quickly and accurately determine your requirements and give you an estimate on repowering with sure-starting, sure-running Cat Cotton Gin Engines. This service is without cost, so call us, today!



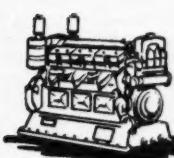
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Skilled mechanics are ready to answer your call for service, day or night . . . specialized tools and know-how insure a minimum of downtime!



PARTS — IN STOCK . . .

No waiting for replacement parts — we have complete parts stocks for all models of Cat Gin Engines. They're the same precision quality as the ones they replace!



COMPLETE LINE OF GIN POWER . . .

Cat Gin Engines are available in 9 sizes up to 400 HP for continuous duty. A wide selection of mountings, clutches, cooling systems, starting systems and other attachments enable you to custom-tailor power to your preference!

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• U.S. Crops Large Despite Drouth

DESPITE DROUTH, American farmers in 1953 harvested a volume of crops virtually equal to that in 1952 which was the second largest on record. Crop acreage was smaller than average, but yields per acre, in the aggregate, were record high, USDA says in its 1953 annual crop summary.

More than 359 million acres of 59 principal crops were planted in 1953, 3.1 million more than in 1952 and slightly more than average. Acreage harvested, however, was about 340 million acres, 1.4 million less than in 1952. Losses of acreage, nearly 18.7 million acres, were the largest since 1939 except for the 26 million acres lost in 1951.

New high yields per acre were reached in 1953 for cotton, rice, peanuts, dry beans, cranberries and sugar beets.

The tonnage of oilseeds available from 1953 crops is among the largest of record. The total of 16.4 million tons is 1.5 percent less than the 1952 record tonnage, but a fifth above average. The soybean crop of 262 million bushels, though smallest since 1949, makes up nearly half of the total. Most of the decline in soybeans is offset by increases over last year for the other oilseeds. The 37 million bushels of flaxseed is 22 percent more, the expected 6.7 million tons of cottonseed nearly nine percent more. The surprising outturn of peanuts sets a new record yield of 1,024 pounds per acre, 87 pounds more than last year's previous record; with a slight increase in acreage harvested for nuts, production is 15 percent larger than in 1952.

Fatty Acids Fellowship

A fellowship for research on fatty acids derived from domestic fats and oils has been established in USDA by the fatty acid division of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. The study will be directed particularly toward broadening the domestic application of fatty acids.



V. D. Anderson Co. Holds Sales Meeting

FALL SALES meeting of the V. D. Anderson Co. was held at the home office in Cleveland, Nov. 19-20. Among the most important topics at the sales meeting were the introduction of new Anderson equipment and the exchange of oil milling field information. Through this exchange of ideas Anderson salesmen are able to give their customers the latest information on the newest Anderson oil milling equipment and processes. The picture, taken at the meeting, shows, standing, l. to r., Alexander Moses, L. E. Matthews, J. C. Lundmark, Dr. J. W. Dunning, vice-president in charge of sales; D. K. Bredeson, P. J. Nowacki, H. R. Roffey and William E. Tench. Seated, l. to r., are W. H. McCormac, Lloyd W. Metzger, H. Howard Hansen, D. W. Crane, domestic sales manager; A. P. Holly and Robert Terstage.

S. L. Kopald, Co-Founder of HumKo, Dies in Memphis

S. L. Kopald, Sr., Memphis, chairman emeritus of the board of the HumKo Co. and a co-founder of the firm, died Dec. 26. A native of New York, he went to Memphis in 1916 with Swift & Co., later was in the brokerage business and in 1930 joined with Hugh Humphreys and Herbert Humphreys in organizing HumKo.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Ethel Goodman Kopald; three sons, Jack Wilson Kopald, who returned home Christmas Day from service in Korea, Hugh Humphreys Kopald, and S. L. Kopald Jr., of Memphis; four grandchildren, Stephen Lindsay Kopald, Jack Daves Kopald, Nancy Kopald, and Michael De Kopald; a brother, Herman Kopald of New York, and two sisters, Mrs. Louis Wilzin of New York, and Mrs. Richard Desbecker of Buffalo.

Partner in Coberly-West, Harry D. West, Dies

Funeral services were held Dec. 23 at Bakersfield, Calif., for Harry D. West who had farmed in the Shafter area since 1918 and was a partner in the Coberly-West cotton enterprises. A native of Tulare County, he attended Bakersfield High School and the University of California before taking over the operation of his father's farming enterprises when the elder West died.

He is survived by his widow, four brothers, Charles and Albert E. West of Bakersfield, Frank S. West of Whittier and Andrew L. West of Portland, Ore.; three sisters, Mrs. James H. Parker of Bakersfield, Mrs. Robert Witherspoon of Berkeley and Mrs. Martha Tredway of Modesto.

New Bulletin:

DESCRIBES T. B. WOOD'S POWER TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT

T. B. Wood's Sons Company announces a useful four-page folder featuring their modern line of precision-made, scientifically designed power transmission equipment. Design engineers, purchasing agents and plant engineers interested in a reliable source of supply are invited to write T. B. Wood's Sons Company, Chambersburg, Penn., for a copy of Bulletin No. 596.

Wood Pulp Output High

Production of pulp, paper and board is expected to continue at high levels during the first part of 1954, according to a U.S. Department of Commerce report. Production in 1953, the report continues, established record levels.

TRY IT—FREE

The New
1 h.p. 2-Speed



ACE GIN BLOWER

To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

Cleans faster and better
Reduces fire hazards
Prevents overheating
Saves time and labor

We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

Write for details. No obligation.

The Ace Co.

114 W. Washington St., Ocala, Fla.

Georgia Gins Are Subject Of Recent Cost Study

Georgia ginners, especially those in the Piedmont area, will be interested in a new bulletin just issued by the Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment. It is Bulletin No. 280, entitled "An Evaluation of the Costs and Quality of Ginning in the Piedmont Area of Georgia."

The bulletin is based on a study conducted cooperatively by the University of Georgia and the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA. It deals at some length with the problems of small gins in Georgia both from a quality and economic standpoint and will be of interest to gins in other states where similar conditions may exist.

Insect Conference at Dallas, Dec. 2-3

Announcement was made this week that the Eighth Annual Beltwide Insect Control Conference will be held Dec. 2-3 at Dallas, with headquarters at Hotel Adolphus. An invitation to meet in Dallas in 1954 was accepted by delegates at the recent conference in Memphis, but dates were worked out only this week.

The conferences are sponsored by the National Cotton Council in cooperation with interested agencies and organizations. They are attended by public and industry entomologists, representatives of the cotton industry, commercial chemical firms, application equipment manufacturers, commercial applicators and others.

Report Summarizes Quality Of Cottonseed in 1952

Cottonseed Quality in the United States, 1952, is the title of a publication released during December by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, cotton division, Memphis.

The bulletin shows averages of cottonseed grade and quality factors by states, districts, months and specified frequencies, with comparative data for the previous season. Cottonseed of the 1952 crop was the highest in grade for any season since data became available in 1944. The percentage of oil was higher than in 1951 but well below the record high set in 1949.

1953 Cottonseed Crop

Cottonseed production in 1953 is estimated by USDA at 6,718,000 tons which compares with 6,190,000 in 1952 and the 1942-51 average of 4,955,000 tons. The 1953 estimate is based on the 1948-52 average ratio of lint to cottonseed. The following table gives 1953 cottonseed production estimates by states, with comparisons:

State	Average		
	1942-51	1952	1953
Missouri	147	168	192
Virginia	8	10	7
North Carolina	214	239	190
South Carolina	286	289	294
Georgia	290	297	312
Florida	6	13	11
Tennessee	212	254	281
Alabama	353	356	388
Mississippi	677	755	862
Arkansas	548	543	628
Louisiana	230	297	326
Oklahoma	177	104	182
Texas	1,298	1,594	1,803
New Mexico	70	132	135
Arizona	31	394	415
California	301	741	687
Other States	5	4	5
U.S.	4,955	6,190	6,718

J. S. BUXTON, Memphis, partner in E. E. Buxton & Co., oil meal brokerage firm, has been appointed to the board of directors of Washington & Lee University, Lexington, Va.

• Will Study Markets For Seed Products

WAYS to increase and strengthen markets for cottonseed products will be studied when some 700 leaders of the cotton industry convene in Atlanta Feb. 1-2 for the sixteenth annual meeting of the National Cotton Council.

The fact that markets for some of these products have declined poses a serious challenge to the cotton industry, Harold A. Young, North Little Rock, Ark., president of the Council, stressed in an announcement. He added that conferees at the annual meeting would review promotional and research activities in behalf of cottonseed, and recommend programs for 1954.

He explained that an aggressive campaign to expand the melloine market had been carried out during the past year. Melloine is a frozen dessert in which cottonseed oil is used. Eleven states now allow manufacture and sale of the food.

"Like margarine a few years ago, melloine is restricted by a maze of unfair and discriminatory state and federal laws and regulations," he declared.

Tom Murray Makes Study of National Ginnings' Setup

Tom Murray, who was appointed executive vice-president of the Georgia Cotton Ginnings' Association some three months ago, has made some real progress in building up the ginner organization in that important Southeastern state. Murray spent the entire day of Dec. 24 with Jay C. Stilley in Dallas making a study of the organizational setup and procedures followed by the National Cotton Ginnings' Association. Stilley is executive vice-president of the national organization.

CHARLES FIGY, Morenci, Mich., has been appointed an assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

Many Reservations Made For Midsouth Exhibit

Many advance reservations are being received for the Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, to be held at the Midsouth Fairgrounds in Memphis, March 18-19-20. The exhibit, which is being held this year for the third time, is expected to bring several thousand ginners to Memphis. The Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginnings' Association and Tennessee Cotton Ginnings' Association will hold their annual meetings during the exhibit.

EDD LEMONS, Extension agricultural editor since 1949, became head of agricultural information services at Oklahoma A. & M. College on Jan. 1.

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Planting Seed

High Germination

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Cotton Seed Oil Mill

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141- and 176-Saw Change-Over Equipment

BUTTERS IMPROVED AUTOMATIC LINTER

SAW SHARPENING MACHINES FOR 141 OR 176 SAWS

Produces More Lint Cut Per Saw

LINTER SAWS . . . DROP-FORGED STEEL RIB GRATE FALLS . . .
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BEARINGS . . . FLOATS . . . ALUMINUM SPACE BLOCKS

PERMANENT MAGNET BOARDS

BUTTERS MANUFACTURING CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

• U.S. Share of Fats Trade Increases

WORLD TRADE in animal fats is of increasing interest to the U.S. because this country's postwar share of the total production of these animal products has risen sharply, USDA points out. The Department has recently published a report, Animal Fats—World Production and Trade, containing facts on animal fats that compete with vegetable oils.

Animal fats, the report says, make up more than a third of the total world production of fats and oils. Production of animal fats in 1952 was an estimated 10,040,000 short tons, three percent more than in 1951, 24 percent larger than the 1945-49 average and 11 percent above the prewar level.

Butter (fat content) has made up

about 35 percent of the estimated total production of animal fats in the past three years; lard, about 40 percent; and tallow and grease, about 25 percent.

- **Lard**—Almost every nation, except countries where religion prohibits pork consumption, produces lard; but the U.S. traditionally is the major lard exporter and has accounted for more than 80 percent of the world's exports in recent, postwar years.

World production of lard and unrendered hog fat declined somewhat in 1953 from the 1952 level of 4,260,000 tons. Production averaged 3,070,000 tons in the 1945-49 period.

Final figures on world trade in lard during 1953 are expected to show a fairly heavy decrease from the 1952 total of 365,000 tons, because of reduced U.S. exports resulting from foreign ex-

pansion of margarine and shortening output and other factors.

- **Tallow and Grease**—World output of tallow and grease in 1953 has been nearly 10 percent larger than the 1952 total of 2,410,000 tons and more than 50 percent larger than the prewar average. Larger U.S. production has been the main factor in the increase although Canada and Europe also showed increases.

International trade in tallow and grease reached a new high in 1953. U.S. shipments, alone, have approached total 1952 world exports.

- **Butter**—World production of butter in 1953 has been about the same or slightly larger than in 1952, when it was estimated at 3,370,000 tons. This is about 15 percent below the prewar average. Reduced butter production in the U.S., Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands has been partly offset by increases in Australia and New Zealand.

Estimates of world butter exports for 1953 indicate some increase over 1952 international trade of 335,000 tons (fat content). This figure was nine percent smaller than 1951 trade and 24 percent under the prewar level.

New Zealand, Denmark, the Netherlands and Australia accounted for more than 90 percent of the butter entering international trade channels in 1951 and 1952.

• Firm Offers School \$50,000 in Stock

AN OFFER to donate \$50,000 in stock of the Mississippi Chemical Corp. to Mississippi State College has been made by C. S. Whittington, Greenwood, Miss., president of the corporation. The stock would be used to establish a permanent income for agricultural research, with particular emphasis on fertilizers.

The state of Mississippi made a grant of \$50,000 to the firm when it was started in 1948 as a farmer-owned synthetic nitrogen plant, near Yazoo City. It is largely owned by farmers of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana who bought \$6.5 million worth of stock.

Soap and Glycerine Group Will Meet in New York

The glycerine division of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers will hold its annual meeting Jan. 27 during the Association's annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Jan. 26-28.

The 1953 glycerine research awards will be presented at a luncheon. The winner will receive a plaque and \$1,000, while runners up will be awarded certificates and \$300 and \$200 in cash. Three papers will be presented on an afternoon program.

Ginners' Committees Meet

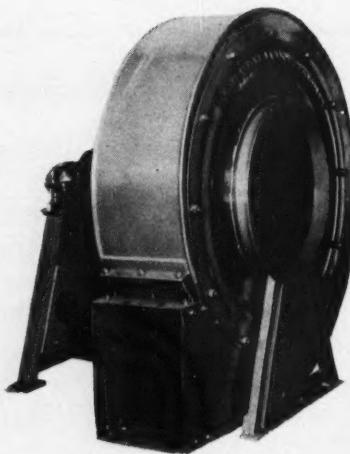
Committees of the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association are meeting Jan. 4-5 in Little Rock to discuss future activities of the organization. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president, points out that the meeting will enable the group to act promptly on industry problems.



"The BOARDMAN SUPERBLAST Fan is the YARDSTICK OF QUALITY"

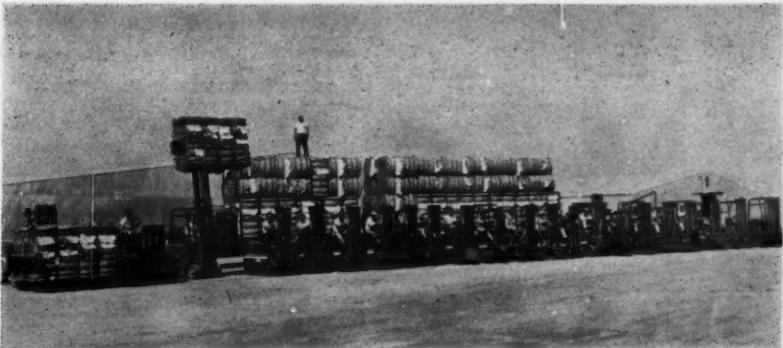
LONG-LASTING • VERSATILE • LIGHT ON POWER • EASY TO REPAIR

"Yes, sir—you can ask any ginner or oil miller with first-hand knowledge of the SUPERBLAST, and he'll tell you it's the finest centrifugal fan around! Boardman builds it to last, with thick, sturdy steel or cast-iron scroll and big, heavy-duty shaft and bearings. That smooth-running, well-balanced blast-wheel makes it easier on power than many lighter fans. One SUPERBLAST does lots of jobs, because the housing adjusts easily to 8 different positions. And when repairs are eventually needed, it's a snap, thanks to SUPERBLAST's sectional scroll and replaceable blast-wheel blades. For yard-wide quality, specify SUPERBLAST Fans, by Boardman!"



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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
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California Co-op Uses Clark Lift Trucks

PART of the fleet of Clark Lift Trucks operated by California Cotton Cooperative Association at the Bakersfield cotton compress and warehouse is shown here. G. H. Mullins, superintendent of the cotton cooperative, says the fleet of 60 lift trucks makes possible the handling of approximately 500,000 bales of cotton during the current season in comparison with the 100,000 bales handled in 1947 prior to the use of lift trucks. So successful has been the use of this type of equipment that 25 new Clark Lift Trucks were added to the fleet this year.

"The lift truck is the greatest improvement to come into the cotton handling field since the compress itself," Mullins stated recently. "Handling the bales formerly was a back-breaking job, but now it's only a matter of operating these little trucks."

Conditions under which the lift trucks

work at the compresses materially increase both operating and maintenance costs. Trucks operate over long distances on unpaved surfaces, and often fine dust with high acid content penetrates into the motors. "In spite of these unfavorable conditions," Mullins continued, "we have been highly pleased that our Clark trucks have shown such a low operating and maintenance cost as well as minimum down time." Down time is a tremendously important factor due to the fact that trucks must be operated 16 hours a day, seven days a week during the peak periods to be able to move the baled cotton quickly under cover to warehouses to minimize damage by rain.

■ ROSS RIZLEY, former Republican Congressman from Oklahoma, has been named Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Mixed Feeds for Drouth Areas Still Available

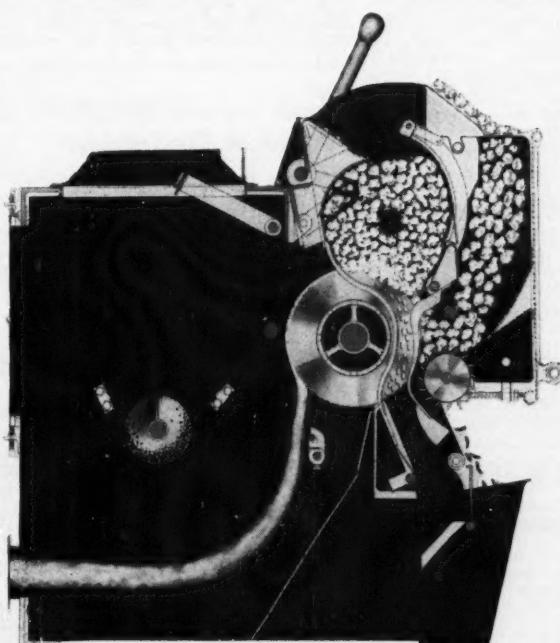
Mixed feed will continue to be available to eligible livestock producers in drouth areas, although supplies of cottonseed meal, pellets and cake are no longer available, USDA has announced.

"Our CCC stocks of cottonseed meal, pellets, and cake are gone," Secretary Benson said. "No further orders from farmers or feed mixers for these protein feed items can be accepted."

"To provide maximum assistance to farmers in designated drouth areas with available CCC stocks of grain, we are now offering CCC stocks of wheat and corn to feed mixers at the same reduced prices at which we are already making them available direct to farmers. These grains, in a quantity equal to the amounts purchased from CCC, are to be used in a mixed feed containing either (1) 50 percent corn, or (2) 50 percent corn and 25 percent wheat, with the remaining ingredients to be determined by the mixer. Prices which feed mixers or distributors charge farmers for these mixed feeds must reflect the reduced costs of the wheat and corn used."

Mississippi Prison Farm Produces 6,300 Bales

Mississippi's Parchman Prison Farm produced 6,300 bales of cotton in 1953 which sold at an average price of 34.16 cents per pound, according to Superintendent Marvin Wiggins. Total income of the farm, operated with convict labor, was about \$1,200,000 in 1953 in spite of the drouth.



*Cen-Tennia*l**

Combination ★★ *Ninety*

- ★ SUPERIOR GINNING
- ★ GREATER CAPACITY
- ★ CLEANER LINT
- ★ LESS HORSEPOWER
- ★ GIN and LINT CLEANER COMBINED

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"Cleans While It Gins"

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CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 158 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Complete solvent plants, rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pitcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—85" 5-high and 72" 4-high cookers—Everything for hydraulic press rooms—141 and 176-saw Carver linters—36" Chandler hullers—filter presses—26" and 36" Bauer Bros. Motor driven attrition mills—screw conveyor and cleaners—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 1212 So. Industrial, Dallas, Texas, Telephone PROspect 5958.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—One practically new 20-shelf Hardwicke-Etter tower drier with burner, fan, rectangular transition and piping. One Continental 2-trough drier with burner, piping and fan. 5-80 Continental F-3 brush gins. 4-80 Continental F-1 brush gin with lint flue. One Continental F-1 brush gin, 4-80 Lummus all-steel gins. 4-80 Continental XX feeders. 4-80 Lummus L.E.F. feeders. 4-60" Standard Mitchells equipped for drying. One 66" Super Mitchell. Two 14' Wichita steel bur machines. Two 50" Continental 4-cylinder steel incline cleaners. Two Hardwicke-Etter 5-cylinder 50" wood cleaners. One 10-section Lummus thermo cleaner. One 75 h.p. electric motor and switch.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

FOR SALE—At sacrifice, complete 4-80 Continental outfit. Pratt air blast direct connected ball-bearing gins. Wood Hardwicke-Etter Type I bur machine, air line and two incline cleaners. Steam power plant, cotton house unloading equipment. Will sell machinery with or without buildings to be moved.—C. G. Graves, 1517 N. Broadway, Shawnee, Okla.

Electric Motors



Sales
.. Repair

Partial list of motors in stock:

1-800 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
1-250 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4-200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
6-200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4-150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
2-150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring

• Call us anytime—day or night, anywhere—and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant via one of our standby trucks and pick up your equipment for repair.

W. M. Smith Electric Co.

Lubbock Dallas Harlingen
3-4711 HU-2801 3905

FOR SALE—5-80 saws 6" mote conveyor Murray gins. 5-60" Standard Mitchells, 5-80 Murray belt distributor. Hardwicke-Etter 14' wood bur machine, 5 cylinder wood cleaner, 6 cylinder steel cleaner, 50" steel dropper, 2 bucket elevators.—Contact Modern Gin, Buckholts, Texas.

FOR SALE—Lummus gin in A-1 condition at reasonable price. To move or run here.—Novack & Dubcek, Route 2, Caldwell, Texas.

FOR SALE—3-80 Continental Munger huller breast ball bearing gin stands, 14 foot Hardwicke-Etter bur extractor, Hardwicke-Etter Big 4 cleaner feeders, Jacob packer steel packer sills, six cylinder 50" cleaner, one Twin City Type D Model NE 165 h.p. engine, butane or natural gas. This gin in good condition is complete and ready to run, must be moved by March 1. My giveaway price without buildings \$1,500 for all or will sell any part.—Wm. Morgan, 6 S. Robinson, Commerce Exchange Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla. Office phone CE 2-1924, residence JA 4-7977.

FOR SALE—One 60" six-cylinder horizontal Lummus steel cleaner; one 50" Lummus up-draft steel condenser; one 50" Hardwicke-Etter steel side draft condenser; one 10' Lummus wood bur machine; two 30 h.p. General Electric motors, 1755 r.p.m., 2300 volt, with starters. New sheaves, V-belts, roller chain sprockets, screw conveyor, screw elevators, bucket elevators, shaft mounted speed reducers, electric motors. Everything in the gin and mill supply line.—Hughton Sales Company, 2944 Oak Lane, Dallas, Texas. Phone HUNTER 5321.

GINNERS—When in need of machinery or power—Call us first. We have many items of new and reconditioned equipment in stock ready for prompt shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel.: 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE HERE IN WAREHOUSES—The following good used gin machinery: 1-24 foot Continental rotary lift; 2-steel bucket elevators with belts; 1-Continental E. J. trumper; 1-Murray trumper with kicker; 1-ball-bearing Cameron trumper; 1-Continental and 1-Murray 10 foot steel bur machines; 2-10 foot steel lined Hardwicke-Etter bur machines; 1-12 cylinder Stacy cleaner; 1-Continental steel conveyor distributor; 5-80 saw glass front Murray gin stands with flue; steel condensers—72 and 50. The following extractor feeders: 4-Continental master double X, V-belt; 4-66 Standard Mitchells; 5-60 Standard Mitchells with steel cylinder; 4-70 and 3-80 Lummus L.E.F.; several odd Mitchell and other feeders; 1-18-shelf tower drier, government type. These and many other items for your cotton gin. Salesman on lot at all times.—Spencer & Son Cotton Gin Sales and Service, 5 miles North, Highway 81, Georgetown, Texas.

TEXAS PRISON SYSTEM offers for sale the following described used machinery consisting of: Four each 1941 model 60" Super Mitchell feeders; one only 50" Hardwicke-Etter separator; one only Murray metal box belt type distributor, less belt. These machines are all in fair condition and may be inspected at the Eastham Prison Unit, Weldon, Texas, upon application to the warden. Bids will be opened January 14, 1954 at 2:00 p.m. Call or write J. L. Dunnica, Purchasing Agent, Texas Prison System, Huntsville, Texas for details of sale.

FOR SALE—The best buys offered in cotton gins, either to move or operate where now located.—Contact M. M. Phillips, P. O. Box 1288, Telephone 5-8555, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

NEED two ten foot steel bur machines and after cleaners; two steel cleaners of 4-6 or more cylinders, 50" or 70", prefer Hardwicke-Etter or Continental. Also vacuum dropper.—Write Box "Ginner", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Equipment: Four A.B.C. or saw type lint cleaners complete, one 14 foot Murray all steel bur machine for overhead setting, one 7 drum lower cleaner.—Write W. E. Vinson, Jr., Route 1, Byron, Ga.

WANTED TO BUY—Complete compress. A small compress is also needed. Absolutely in good shape and a bargain; that compresses cotton bales either standard or high density. Write full and complete information of equipment and capacity.—Gaston Lambarry, Isabel la Católica No. 38, Despacho 703, Mexico, Distrito Federal, Mexico.

WANTED TO BUY—Small gin seed sterilizer: Must be in good shape and a bargain. Write full and complete information of equipment.—Gaston Lambarry, Isabel la Católica No. 38 Despacho 703, Mexico, Distrito Federal, Mexico.

Personnel Ads

WANTED: Job as ginner or maintenance man for cotton gin. Eighteen years of experience in installing, repairing and operating cotton gin machinery, best of references.—Box 264, England, Ark.

WANTED—Experienced ginner: Must be experienced and qualified to operate 4-80 Hardwicke-Etter with 350 h.p. Le Roi natural gas engine. Good six-room house furnished. Year round work. Good salary to right man. Prefer man 35 to 45 years of age. Located southeast Arkansas. Write Box "VD", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

PERMANENT LOCATION WANTED—Ginner with wide experience in operating, installations and servicing all makes available. Also finish and rough carpenter work, read blueprints. References, strictly sober.—Write Box "RD", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Two Model LRO 250 h.p. Waukesha natural gas engines, direct connected to 440 volt, 3 phase generators.—South Texas Cotton Oil Company, Robstown, Texas.

ALL STEEL COTTON GIN BUILDINGS AND SEED HOUSES—Prefabricated panel buildings.—Mitchell Steel Building Company, 1220 Rock Island Street, Dallas, Texas. Phone RA-5615 or PR-6882.

FOR SALE—One Model LRO 250 h.p. Waukesha natural gas engine, five Model NE 170 h.p. Minneapolis-Moline natural gas engines.—South Texas Cotton Oil Company, Harlingen, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 918 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

West Texans Will Hold Chemical Conference

George B. Hall, Western Cottonoil Co., El Paso, will be the principal speaker at a banquet on the opening day of the Jan. 13-14 Agricultural Chemical Conference at Texas Technological College, Lubbock. About 1,400 persons have been invited to the meeting, sponsored by Texas Tech, Texas A. & M., and the Lubbock and West Texas chambers of commerce.

The Place of Chemicals in West Texas Agriculture will be the theme of the program which will include discussions of fertilizers, insecticides and herbicides.

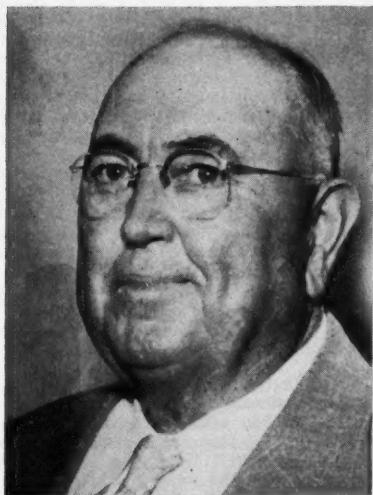
Value of Lint and Seed Is Near \$3 Billion

USDA estimates the farm value of the 1953 crop of cotton at \$2,675,367,000 and of cottonseed at \$354,693,000. This compares with the estimated value of \$2,617,644,000 for cotton lint and \$430,959,000 for seed from the 1952 crop.

■ JOHN C. NUNES, representing Island Cooperative Gin; MARVIN KAHL, Minturn Cooperative Gin; and STANLEY M. COTTA, Dos Palos Cooperative Gin, have been elected directors of California Cotton Cooperative Association.

W. I. Bishop, Texas Ginning Leader, Died Dec. 31

The ginning industry lost one of its leaders on Dec. 31 in the passing of W. I. Bishop of Justin, Texas, who died in a Dallas hospital. A strong supporter of industry organizations, he attended



W. I. BISHOP

each convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and served in many capacities in the Association's activities, including two years as president.

Funeral services were held at 2 p.m. Jan. 1 at the Justin Baptist Church.

Bishop was born in 1891 at Waxahachie, Texas, moving to Justin in 1910. He entered the ginning business in 1922 and operated the W. I. Bishop Gin for more than 30 years.

He also was interested in many civic programs of his home town and the surrounding area, having road improvement as one of his greatest interests. He served as mayor of Justin for many years.

The staff of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press joins his many friends throughout the industry in extending sympathy to his family and associates.

Meat Industry Objectives Listed by Institute

Further improvement of products and services to the public was listed as the objective of the meat packing industry in a year-end statement by H. H. Corey, Austin, Minn., chairman of the board of the American Meat Institute.

Saying that the meat and livestock industry is seeking to produce better meat, and more of it, at attractive prices, Corey listed the following as some of the goals at this time:

"Development of methods that will enable the rancher and farmer to grow desirable meat animals to marketable weights faster and at less cost. Better utilization of feed through the adding of meat fats to animal rations suggests one method of approach. Growing of hogs with an improved proportion of lean to fat is another.

"Development of ways so that meat may reach the table with a very minimum of expense of production and dis-

tribution all along the way. This means we should seek even greater efficiency in our operations, even though today meat moves from farm to table with a smaller margin of expense and profit than is true of other foods. Improved labor-saving equipment, devices and methods present ideas for exploration in this field.

"Development of methods for the keeping of meat in good condition for longer periods; eventually perhaps with little or less costly refrigeration . . . perhaps even without it. Application of fissionable processes in this atomic age seemingly offers promise.

"These things we must do, if our meat supply is to keep up with our rapidly growing population and the public's demand for more and more meat."

• Farm Export Outlook Mildly Optimistic

"WE CAN safely be somewhat optimistic about our foreign trade prospects," says John H. Davis of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. "While our agricultural exports have settled back to a lower rate than we desire, nevertheless there are good indications that we can at least maintain the present rate."

Davis pointed out that owing to the breakdown of previous commercial marketing structures, a part of the U.S. problem today is negotiating with governments which have tended more and more to take over complete management of trade in their countries.

"We need," he said, "a better understanding of why other governments and other peoples act as they do and what we and our trade partners can do about it." The U.S. also must pay special attention to holding its own in competition with barter transactions, switch transactions and transit purchases which are becoming common. We should try to improve the hard currency earnings of the rest of the world, Davis declared.

"We need to go back to some of the first principles of marketing and get to world markets a better quality product and with assured availability, in the interest of building a more permanent export market," the FAS official asserted.

"We are a technologically great country whose ability to produce is outrunning its present ability to market. As a responsible member of the world family of nations, we must make every effort to get this production into use so long as any needs of friendly nations remain unmet. The contradiction of unmet needs and unused goods implies a weakness in our world marketing processes."

• Cattle Main Factor In Meat Outlook

CHIEF FACTOR in the meat animal outlook for 1954 is the big increase in slaughter and decline in price for cattle, says Harold F. Breimyer of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA.

Not much progress has been made in avoiding "cyclical ups and downs in cattle," he points out. Furthermore, the tremendous rise in slaughter this year is considerably greater than is usual in the cattle cycle.

Cattle slaughter in 1953 has been equal to the rate of production. Unless the calf crop proves to be exceedingly large, as many cattle and calves will have been slaughtered as produced. Numbers of cattle on farms thereby are being leveled out.

Trends in cattle numbers and slaughter in 1954 will be determined by conditions during the year. No great change in either direction is seen by the USDA economist, barring continued drought or marked economic recession.

Assuming favorable weather, cattle and calf slaughter in 1954 is likely to equal or exceed only slightly that of 1953. Average weights will be lighter, and the beef and veal output may be no larger or slightly smaller.

Prices for cattle, therefore, may be as high as this year. Since the beef supply next year and possibly for several years will continue larger than in years before 1953, "prices can hardly rebound very far," the economist declares. "The most hopeful indication for cattlemen is a probable end to the persistent declines of 1952-53."

Hog prices have been high in 1953, and production is turning upward. A 5 to 10 percent increase in the 1954 spring crop is expected. The year 1954 "promises to be a good one for hogs raised and sold during the year," Breimyer says. No depressed price level is likely.

The 1953 lamb crop was seven percent larger than the 1952 crop and the number slaughtered increased still more. The prospects are for decreased slaughter of sheep and lambs in 1954. Prices may stay just a little on the high side as related to cattle prices.

Firm Offers Fellowships

Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, has announced that it will give 10 fellowships to outstanding college students during the 1954-55 school year. Worth \$1,560 each, the fellowships will enable students to continue graduate work in dairy, animal or poultry husbandry. Application blanks may be obtained from Ralston Purina Research Awards Committee, St. Louis.

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Loss Ratios and Experience Ratings of Texas Gins

On the recommendation of Texas Fire Insurance Commissioner Paul H. Brown, the Board of Insurance Commissioners on May 1, 1952 established experience ratings on gins in the state by rate classification. The Board's action segregated the gins into classifications of plants that are constructed of combustible and incombustible materials and by locations as to whether in protected or unprotected areas.

The ratings were changed on Dec. 1, 1953 to reflect the loss ratios experienced since the original publication. The following table shows the published figures of the loss ratios covering the past five years, together with the experience rating applicable before Dec. 1, 1953 and on and after that date:

Loss Ratio 5 Years	May 1, 1952		Dec. 1, 1953	
	Experience Debit	Applicable Credit	Experience Debit	Applicable Credit
Brick Protected	42%		15%	20%
Brick Unprotected	12%		25%	50%
Frame Protected	56%		10%	0
Frame Unprotected	60%	5%	25%	

NOTE: A brick plant includes all-steel buildings. Frame includes wood frame iron clad and wood frame wood clad.

Year of Decision in Washington

(Continued from Page 6)

iate realities. It is probable, though regrettable, that he came into office too late to reverse the trend of 20 years or more toward creeping national socialism in agriculture, the last great stronghold of democratic free enterprise.

It is, perhaps, too early to say that he has failed. No one who fights for what he believes is just and right ever fails completely. But the job he has tackled with the religious zeal of a Mormon missionary—which he was for many years—requires greater political talents than Benson has so far displayed.

How long will he last? That is a question that no one can answer yet. Political strategists in the party long have wanted to ditch him, and would have except for the strong personal backing of Eisenhower. Many here, deeply and personally loyal to Benson, think he will weather the storm to become the "strong man" of the Eisenhower cabinet. That may yet be.

• Acid Test This Year—This is the year in which Benson's farm philosophy will be put to the acid test. Last year he could search for the answer to the "farm problem." This year he must come up with the answer and be ready to put it into effect in 1955. Otherwise, more politically minded Congressmen will take over and shove Benson aside.

What kind of farm legislation can we expect to be enacted this year? There is no certain answer to that question. This much we know: There are wide differences of opinion, among farmers, farm leaders, Congressmen and between the Agriculture Department and Congress. The 18-man National Agricultural Advisory Commission has advanced a tentative proposal, including a two-price system for cotton and wheat.

There is no assurance as yet that Benson—or Congress, for that matter—will accept even a major portion of the Commission's recommendations. So far as the Benson "agricultural policy survey" made last summer and fall is concerned, the only concrete result was to emphasize the already known lack of consensus on any specific approach to the farm problem.

Any attempt to forecast farm legislation, in terms of specific provisions, would be strictly a shot in the dark. A few things already are apparent. For one, Congress does not intend, regardless of any recommendation by Benson, to lower price assurances to farmers. The 1949-Act flexible supports are not to become effective in 1955. Congress isn't even thinking of it.

There is a strong probability that measures, such as the two-price system and some form of price insurance, will be written into the law to become effective, first on a limited trial basis and then fully operative at some future date. Insiders now are thinking in terms of a more gradual shift from the present high-support program to one that would shift more responsibility to producers.

The conclusion is that supports will not be weakened in 1955, but that provisions will be made for gradual reduction in both supports and government controls. That apparently, is a compromise that would be acceptable to both sides in the row over price support levels.

That, then, is our preview of 1954.

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men in every cotton and oil-
seed-growing section of
every producing state—from
California to the Carolinas
and from the Gulf to the
Canadian border.**

Pink Bollworm Research Center

(Continued from Page 11)

might also be used in nutritional and physiological studies of the pink bollworm and in studying the movement of adult moths in the field.

The Center will continue its work with various designs of light traps in an effort to perfect a type that will give maximum results in measuring moth flight and degree of infestation.

Several types and designs were tested in the Brownsville area in 1953. Results indicate that trap designs with fluorescent tubes placed vertically were more efficient for trapping insects than one in which the tubes were placed horizontally. And, a light source using black light fluorescent tubes appeared to be more effective for attracting bollworm moths than either black light blue fluorescent tubes or argon tubes.

For the benefit of those who mistakenly think light traps are a control measure, it should be emphasized that in no case was there any indication of the traps giving control of the pink bollworm as determined by boll infestation records made at varying distances from 50 feet up to 2,000 feet away from the traps. Actually, in some cases the infestation count indicated that the population was built up in the immediate vicinity of the trap over that at some distance away. Light traps are not a control measure, but a tool in pink bollworm research.

Another highly important project at Brownsville is the work being done on stalk shredders. Engineers of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering and agricultural engineers of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station are actively engaged in cooperative work on stalk-destroying equipment, the development of light traps, and the use of electricity, heat, sound, etc., in treating seed cotton, cottonseed mites and gin waste.

The early stalk-destruction program has proved very successful and present shredders do a fair job of killing worms. When stalk residue is left on the ground for from five to seven days in areas where soil temperatures run to 140° or higher, the combined effect of shredding and exposure to heat has resulted in kills exceeding 90 percent. Further experiments with shredders for the express purpose of increasing their effectiveness in killing pink bollworms are expected to show improvements in existing equipment of new design that will do a better job. Use of a greatly improved shredder in areas of high temperatures conceivably could obtain practically a 100 percent kill of the pest when residue is left exposed for a few days and then plowed under deep.

Plant physiologists of BPISAE and the Texas station are making studies, in cooperation with entomologists, having to do with the susceptibility of various varieties of cotton to the pink bollworm. They are seeking to develop varieties resistant to the pest, varieties that will have no bracts on the bolls, and quicker maturing varieties. These men are also working with defoliants and other chemicals that will kill the cotton plant.

Ginners and crushers have special interest in the ginning phase of the pink bollworm research program. It is known that about 50 percent of the worms that come to the gin are killed when seed cotton is run through up-to-date ginning

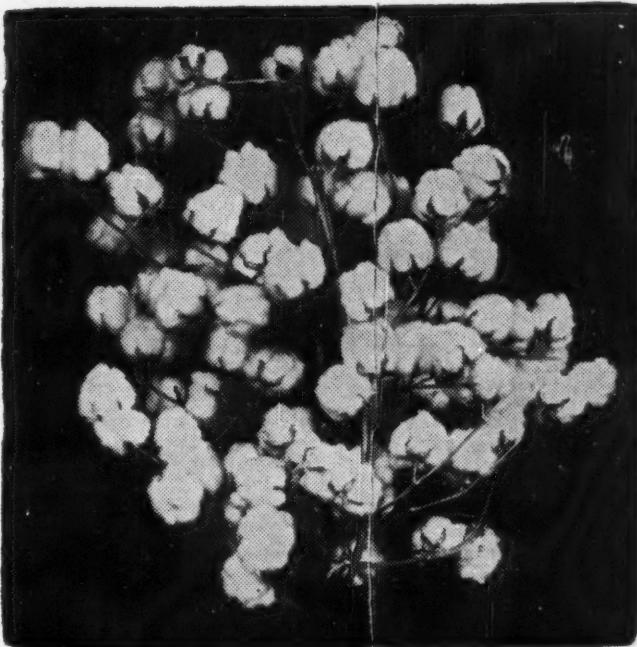
machinery, but we do not know at what point in the gin the kill takes place. Charles A. Bennett of BPISAE and his coworkers are cooperating with the entomologists in an effort to devise modified ginning equipment to kill all pink bollworms in seed cotton and thus prevent them from appearing in seed and gin trash. If this can be done, the necessity for sterilizing cottonseed and burning or otherwise treating gin trash will be eliminated.

The extent of pink bollworm kill in the ginning process will be determined by processing several bales of highly infested cotton at the USDA experimental gin at Mesilla Park, N.M. Samples will be taken after each step in the ginning operation and records made of the extent of kill following each step.

It is also planned to measure, with the

fiber people cooperating, the effect of the pink bollworm on lint quality. And something else we need to know is the effect of the pink bollworm on seed germination and rancidity of seed in storage.

In the Lubbock area of Texas inspectors of the Pink Bollworm Control Project ran tests with specially designed trash beaters and rollers for crushing the gin trash, and with fans designed to kill the larvae by impact. Results of the tests were highly encouraging. BEPQ personnel in cooperation with industry have carried out preliminary tests of a dual fan arrangement by which gin trash passes through two high speed fans. It was found in these tests that a complete kill of larvae in trash can be obtained by this means. Rollers, beaters and dual fan equipment are now being installed in gins for later tests. Gin ma-



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\$3.50 per bushel and 18¢ per pound FREIGHT COLLECT TO POINTS OUT OF TEXAS. AGENTS WANTED.

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chinery manufacturers are cooperating by making available the equipment that will be tested.

A device called the Entoleter, now in extensive use for killing weevils in wheat, has been tried out at Brownsville for killing pink bollworm larvae in cotton-seed. It was found that 99.73 percent of the larvae were killed in seed that went through an Entoleter with a 14-inch rotor running at 1750 RPM. However, germination of the seed was adversely affected. It is planned to conduct further experiments with this device.

Despite the hope that we can produce ginning equipment that will give a very high kill in the gin, attention will still be given to better methods of sterilizing seed and treating gin trash. Some of

this work will also be done at Mesilla Park.

Doctor Bishop has a highly competent staff at Brownsville, armed with the finest research and cultural facilities available. A. J. Chapman directs BEPQ's pink bollworm research under the general direction of K. P. Ewing of Washington. Ewing, who is widely known for his accomplishments in the field of cotton insect control, was named to head the division of insects affecting cotton and other fiber crops in February 1953. In addition to the Brownsville research center, sublaboratories are located at Lubbock and Port Lavaca, Texas, and at Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico. Additional research by the BEPQ is conducted at Texas A. & M. College in close

cooperation with Dr. J. C. Gaines and his associates at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. The research projects are also furthered by personnel of the Pink Bollworm Control Project under the direction of R. W. White, of San Antonio.

Other members of the research staff at the Brownsville research center include Dr. T. R. Pfirrimer, who is in charge of the work with light traps; Dr. E. W. Clark, an outstanding insect physiologist who joined the staff in December; L. W. Noble, entomologist with the Bureau since 1927, who is in charge of summarizing research data at the Center; J. M. McGough, in charge of the work with beneficial insects (parasites); P. A. Glick; C. A. Richmond; R. L. McGarr; C. N. Husman; D. S. Chadbourne; O. L. Walton; M. J. Lukefahr; and Ivan Shiller. It is contemplated that a leading authority on insect toxicology and an organic chemist will be added to the staff in the near future.

With a man like Doctor Bishop heading the pink bollworm research program, aided by his own staff of experts and the cooperative efforts of many others interested in the problem, we can reasonably expect that the program will soon yield information that will be useful in controlling the pest and thus help to prevent serious commercial damage.

But this prospect should not lead us to neglect the use of our present knowledge and facilities in holding down infestation and damage by the pink bollworm during the coming crop year. So far as we know, of all those interested in this mounting research effort, the pink bollworm is the only character in the play that refuses to be impressed by it. We have been fighting the pink bollworm for more than 35 years, yet in 1952, in a single season, we lost more cotton to the pest than in all of the preceding years combined. And today, in spite of the millions of dollars spent to control it, confine it and eradicate it, we find the pink bollworm with newly won ground in Texas, in Oklahoma, in Louisiana, and even in Arkansas.

The Pink Bollworm Research Center at Brownsville did not come into being a day too soon, and we hope not too late. Now that the pest is gaining new footholds each year, and enlarging the area of infestation, it seems timely to suggest that the cotton states not now contributing to the research program as are Texas, Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia, could not find a better way to spend some money. For cotton vitally affects the economy of every state that produces it, and none can afford to ignore the threat to that economy by the most destructive of all pests that attack cotton.

Dairy Short Courses

More than 1,500 Georgia dairymen, farmers and farm leaders are expected to attend a series of four dairy production short courses the second week in February, according to H. B. Henderson, chairman of the University of Georgia dairy division. The short courses will be held Feb. 9 at Cedartown; Feb. 10 at Thomaston; Feb. 11 at Millen; and Feb. 12 at Tifton.

■ DR. F. W. SHERWOOD, North Carolina State College, has received the 1953 Southern Chemist Award. He was cited for his research on use of cottonseed products for cattle and other research contributions.



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Memphis, Tenn.



ALLEN SMITH, Memphis, supervisor of plant processing, Perkins Oil Co., started his career with the W. H. Jasspon Mill, Augusta, Ga., where he installed and operated the mill control laboratory in 1928.

He was graduated from Texas A. & M. College in 1928 with a B.S. in chemical engineering, and after a short period at Augusta, Smith transferred to the Perkins Co. at Memphis. He was made supervisor of plant processing in 1947.

The chemist is married and has two children, a boy and a girl. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, the American Oil Chemists' Society and the American Chemical Society. Smith lists photography as his hobby.

• **1954 Castor Bean Price Announced**

PURCHASE of 1954 crop castor beans produced by growers in designated areas has been authorized by USDA with approval of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The 1954 program, to be carried out by CCC, consists of an open offer to buy from growers all or any part of production in designated areas in Arizona, Arkansas, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. A price of six cents per pound will be paid to farmers for hulled castor beans delivered to approved warehouses. The price compares with nine cents per pound offered in 1953.

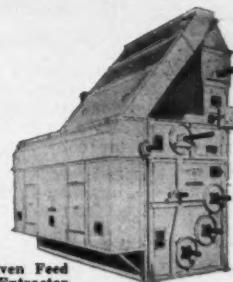
Fire Loss Over \$40,000 At Anton, Texas, Gin

Damage was estimated at more than \$40,000 from a Dec. 16 fire at Hopkins Gin, Anton, Texas. W. T. Hopkins is owner-manager of the Hockley County gin. The fire started when an electric light bulb was dropped and broken, causing flames which enveloped the press room.

Employees of two nearby gins helped to fight the fire and move trailers loaded with cotton out of the fire zone.

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WONDER STATE MFG. CO.
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Lee L. Bowman Joins Firm Named Unox Distributor

The Unox Co., a division of McFarland Manufacturing Corp. of Houston, has been appointed exclusive distributor in the U.S. and abroad for Unox, a penetrant used for converting ordinary water into "wetter water."

The Unox Co. has also announced that Lee L. Bowman, formerly with Texas Automatic Sprinkler Co., has joined the firm as sales representative with headquarters in Dallas. In addition to his sales work, Bowman will assist in the establishment of an extensive dealer organization throughout the U.S.

Bowman is well known throughout the Southwest and the nation for his work with agencies and associations concerned with fire protection and fire prevention. He has taken an active part in the development of a training program for the proper use of wetter water, a new and effective means for general fire fighting.

Bowman has worked with the Texas Cotton Ginner's Association, appearing before the organization on numerous occasions to discuss fire safety and plan more effective means of fire protection for gins and warehouses. In addition, he has worked closely with the Fire Insurance Commission of Texas toward improving fire protection methods and



LEE L. BOWMAN

You End Up With A Bale of Cotton

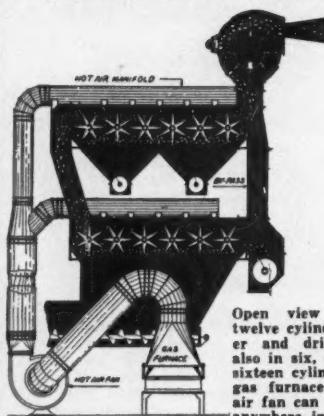
But it takes a lot of man hours and machinery to convert that cotton into bales, cottonseed oil and other by-products. When you need parts and equipment for your COTTON GIN or OIL MILL, call on us for prompt, friendly service.

- Mung boilers
- Packing and hose
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- and hundreds of other items.

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STACY COTTON CLEANER AND DRIER



Open view of our twelve cylinder cleaner and drier. Made also in six, eight and sixteen cylinders. The gas furnace and hot air fan can be placed anywhere in the gin.

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Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—turn on the heat. There is no dead investment. We furnish Heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.

the subsequent betterment of insurance rates where adequate fire protection is provided.

Bowman was an originator of the idea of constructing special pressurized equipment for using wetter water, which equipment was perfected and is now being manufactured by McFarland Manufacturing Corp.

The Unox Co., as exclusive distributors of Unox, is preparing an intensive sales program on this product, as well as the McFarland Wetter Water Fire Wagon, both of which have been designed specifically for the use of wetter water in fire protection and fire prevention.

• Co-op Groups Will Meet in Austin

PLANS for the second annual joint meeting of Texas Cooperative Ginner's Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives have been announced. The meeting will be held Feb. 8-9 at Austin at the Driskill, Stephen F. Austin and Commodore Perry hotels.

The meeting will open with a general session at 9 a.m. Feb. 8. Principal speakers will be Governor Allan Shivers, Attorney General John Ben Shepperd and Congressman W. R. Poage of Texas.

Stockholders of the Houston Bank for Cooperatives will hold their annual business meeting that afternoon. C. A. Arnold, Washington, governor, Farm Credit Administration, will be the principal speaker.

Ginners will hold their annual business meeting on the morning of Feb. 9, with Texas Agricultural Commissioner John C. White making the principal address. Officers of Texas Cooperative Ginner's Association for 1953-54 are Wilmer Smith, Wilson, president; R. T. Frederiksen, Littlefield, vice-president, Jack Funk, Lyford, secretary; and B. E. Schroeder, Austin, executive secretary. Schroeder also is executive secretary for the Texas Federation of Cooperatives, which will hold its annual business meeting that afternoon.

Ladies will be guests Feb. 8 at a complimentary luncheon and style show.

A banquet on the evening of Feb. 9 will end the meeting. John Temple Graves III, Birmingham editor, will address the banquet.

• Processing Clinic Plans Developed

PLANS are being developed for the third Cottonseed Processing Clinic sponsored jointly by the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and USDA Southern Regional Research Laboratory, to be held at the Laboratory in New Orleans Feb. 15-16. Ralph Woodruff, Osceola, Ark., president of the Association, and C. H. Fisher, director of the Laboratory, have extended an invitation to all persons interested in cotton-

seed processing to participate in the industry-research discussions.

On the first day the Laboratory will give progress reports on the present status of several research projects, including the following: nutritional investigations on cottonseed; exploratory work on new cooking procedures; use of special reagents to improve color of cottonseed oil; application of the filtration-extraction process to cottonseed, soybeans, and minor oilseeds of the South; survey and preliminary investigations of the cleaning of cottonseed; and screw pressing research carried on by the Texas Engineering Experiment Station for USDA.

The second day's program, presented by the Association, will feature the problem of improving linter quality. Talks will be given on the economic value, quality standards, and the desirable characteristics for different uses; operating standards for seed cleaning and lint room machinery; use of different types of seed and lint cleaners; and developments in seed cleaning and lint cleaning.

Those needing hotel accommodations should write to E. A. Gastrock, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Blvd., New Orleans by Feb. 1, indicating the anticipated date and hour of arrival.

Public Relations Events Scheduled by Crushers

Plans for two of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association's longtime public relations activities which will be continued in 1954 have been announced. The first will be the courtesy luncheon for members of the Texas Jersey Cattle Club, Jan. 7 at Waco, following the final session of the Jersey breeders' convention.

Texas crushers again will be hosts at banquets for livestock judging teams in the junior and senior college contests at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth Jan. 31. A meeting of the Association's public relations committee will be held in Fort Worth, just prior to the banquets, so that industry members can attend and visit with livestock leaders and members of the judging teams.

Rufus R. Peeples, Tehuacana, Texas cotton grower and Angus breeder, is superintendent of the judging contests; A. B. Childers, Mart, vocational agriculture supervisor, is assistant superintendent; and Jack Whetstone, Dallas, Association secretary, will assist in the contests.

Pan-American Stock Show To Be Made Permanent

The Pan-American Livestock Exposition will be made a permanent feature of the State Fair of Texas at Dallas as a result of its impressive success when inaugurated at the 1953 fair, Ben E. Cabell, a vice-president of the fair and general chairman of the livestock committee, has announced.

Dates of the 1954 Pan-American Exposition will be Oct. 9-17, the first nine days of the 1954 State Fair, Cabell said.

A comprehensive international promotion program will be launched immediately to invite livestock raisers and businessmen from all the Latin-American countries to the 1954 exposition, he said.



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CALENDAR

Conventions - Meetings - Events

12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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• Jan. 11-12-13—Southern Weed Conference, Memphis, Tenn. Dr. W. B. Ennis, Mississippi Experiment Station, State College, Miss., conference chairman.

• Jan. 14-15—Eighth Annual Beltwide Cotton Defoliation Conference, Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

• Feb. 1-2—National Cotton Council of America, sixteenth annual meeting, Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• Feb. 8-9—Texas Cooperative Ginnery Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives joint meeting, Austin, Texas. Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin, Texas, executive secretary and treasurer.

• Feb. 15-16—Third Annual Cottonseed Processing Clinic Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors Association and the Laboratory. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Association secretary.

• Feb. 15-16—The Carolinas Ginnery Association annual convention, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C. Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S. C., executive secretary.

• Feb. 16—Annual Cotton Ginnery Field Day, Oklahoma Cotton Research Station, Chickasha, Okla.

• March 2-3—Midsouth Cotton Gin Operators' Schools for ginners of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee. To be held at locations in and near Memphis, Tenn. Additional details to be announced later.

• March 2-3—Oklahoma Cotton Ginnery Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.

• March 7-8—Georgia Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention, Bon Air Hotel, Augusta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 386, Sylvania, Ga., executive vice-president.

• March 9-10—Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention, Thomas Jefferson Hotel, Birmingham. Lawrence Ennis, Jr., Auburn, Ala., secretary.

• March 18-19-20—Third Annual Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginnery Association, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginnery associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the exhibit.

• March 18-19-20—Arkansas-Missouri Ginnery Association annual convention, Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 18-19-20—Tennessee Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention.

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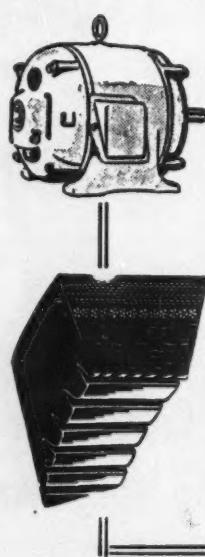
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Memphis. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 19-20-21—Seventh Annual West Coast Divisional Meeting, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Paradise Inn, Phoenix, Ariz. H. F. Crosson, P. O. Box 15345, Vernon Branch, Los Angeles, meeting chairman.

• March 29-30—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 1-2—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis 3, executive vice-president.

• April 5-6-7—Texas Cotton Ginner's Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 North Second Avenue, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P.O. Box 444), Dallas 21.

• April 12-13-14—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, executive secretary.

• May 7-11—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 24-25—Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.

• May 31-June 1—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cotton Crushers' Association annual joint convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 219 Church Street, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.

• June 2-3-4—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillou, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

• June 6-7-8-9—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 7-8—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association-South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 13-14-15—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association sixtieth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.

• June 30-July 1-2—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Bi-

oxi. J. A. Rogers, 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson, secretary.

• July 6-7-8—Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

• July 21-22-23—Eighth Annual Belt-wide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Little Rock, Ark. For information write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

• Aug. 30-31-Sept. 1—American Soybean Association, thirty-fourth annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Geo. M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer, Hudson, Iowa.

• USDA Issues Study Of Cotton Linters

COTTON LINTERS, Production, Marketing and Market Outlets, is the title of a new USDA publication by Marion E. Whitten, cotton technologist, and Joseph H. Stevenson, agricultural economist. Copies may be obtained for 35 cents from Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25.

The study appraises the effects of changes in varieties of cotton planted, and harvesting, ginning and milling practices on the production, marketing and market outlets for linters. Information was obtained through a survey of representative oil mill operators, linters dealers, brokers and converters.

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• Cotton Improvement Meeting Planned

A FULL PROGRAM of varied subjects is scheduled for the 1954 Cotton Improvement Conference Feb. 2 at the Baker Hotel in Dallas, according to Harold D. Loden, manager, Paymaster Farm, Plainview, Texas, chairman. The Conference will be held during the annual convention of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers.

The morning session will be a joint meeting with the Crops Section, with R. D. Lewis, director, Texas Experiment Station, presiding. Papers will be presented by R. H. Peebles, U.S. Cotton Field Station, Sacaton, Ariz.; P. B. Marsh, USDA's division of cotton and other fiber crops and diseases, Beltsville, Md.; Earl E. Berkley, Anderson,

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A business session also will be held during the morning, with Loden presiding.

E. V. Smith, dean and director, School of Agriculture, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, will preside during the afternoon. Authors of papers to be presented include T. R. Richmond, Texas Experiment Station; J. H. Davis, Mississippi Experiment Station; Carl A. Moosberg, Arkansas Experiment Station; T. J. Stafford, University of Georgia; Zane F. Lund, Mississippi Experiment Station; C. F. Lewis, Texas Experiment Station; J. R. Meyer, Mississippi Experiment Station; P. J. Lyerly, L. S. Stith, and P. D. Christensen, Texas Experiment Station; L. L. Ray and Elmer Hudspeth, Texas Experiment Station; P. L. Adkisson and B. A. Waddle, Arkansas Experiment Station; E. L. Thaxton, Texas Experiment Station; and W. C. Hall and L. S. Bird, Texas Experiment Station.

Leonard Lett, National Cotton Council, Memphis, will show a color film of the Winter Service Unit at Iquala, Mexico, at the evening session. H. D. Barker, USDA, Beltsville, Md., will preside.

Others on the evening program will include C. M. Green and L. A. Brinkerhoff, Oklahoma Experiment Station; J. O. Ware and B. A. Waddle, Arkansas Experiment Station; A. L. Smith, Alabama Experiment Station; and J. E. Jones, Dale Newsome, M. T. Henderson and D. C. Neal, Louisiana Experiment Station.

Rise in Cost of Imported Sesame Seed Possible

Possibility of a rise in prices of sesame seed paid by U.S. importers is seen by USDA as a result of the current situation in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Production of sesame seed in Nicaragua in 1953 is now estimated at only 8,000 tons, compared with 14,500 in 1952 and 19,000 in 1951. Production also has dropped in El Salvador.

Low prices offered by Venezuelan importers, who have been major importers of sesame seed, have been a factor in the reduced production, says USDA. Dealers in Nicaragua and El Salvador are convinced that the current crop is below the normal requirements of Venezuela, and think that there is a strong possibility that prices will rise when knowledge of the shortage becomes general. Such a rise would affect U.S. importers, who in 1953 took about 2,200 tons of sesame seed from Nicaragua.

Price of BHC Increased By Niagara Chemical

Effective Dec. 21, Niagara Chemical Division, Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., Middleport, N.Y., increased carload and truckload prices of technical grade benzene hexachloride, 14% gamma, to 0.9 cents per gamma delivered. Less than carload shipments take the carload price plus 1 cent per pound.

"These increases have been made to bring prices more nearly into line with increased raw material and distribution costs and to permit us to continue our comprehensive service to consumers," J. V. Vernon, president, Niagara Chemical Division, said. "Continued high-lev-

el use of potent organic insecticides, such as BHC and DDT, requires substantial expenditures to develop better formulations and improved techniques for their effective, economical application. We believe that a price level which assures continuation of our technical and distribution services is to the best interests of the American farmer."

World's Castor Bean Crop

USDA now estimates the world's 1953 castor bean crop at virtually equal to the record 547,000 tons produced in 1948. This is eight percent above the 1952 crop and 15 percent larger than the prewar average.

The estimated 40,000-ton increase over 1952 took place principally in Brazil, India and the U.S.

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The important man was about ready for his speech when a news photographer was observed jockeying for a vantage point, for an action shot. The chairman, fearing that the speaker would be annoyed, called the photographer and said: "Don't take his picture while he is speaking. Shoot him before he starts."

Us philosophers think that the main reason the genus homo is constantly in a sweat is because he has concocted so many luxuries which quickly became necessities.

A school teacher was trying to explain the intricacies of subtraction to his young charges.

"You have 10 fingers," he said. "Suppose you had three less, then what would you have?"

Came the prompt reply: "No music lessons."

My hair's been gone these many years,
And though I shed no useless tears,
I'm driven very nearly squirrely.
By folks who choose to call me "Curly."

After the ceremonies were over celebrating the unveiling of a bust of an old college professor, a pretty young lady walked up to him and said: "I hope you appreciate me. I came 50 miles to see your bust unveiled."

"My dear young lady," replied the gallant professor, "I would travel a thousand miles to see yours."

A man from our town was troubled by a noise on the right side of his car. He got rid of the noise finally by letting her drive.

She fell with a light sigh into his arms. Her head tilted backward and their lips met. She turned her head slowly, then spoke softly, "You understand, don't you, that I've never done a thing like this before?"

"My," her lover marveled, "You certainly inherited a lot of talent."

One man's definition of inflation: Something you suddenly don't have when the tire on your car blows out.

The children had all been photographed and the teacher was trying to persuade them to buy a copy of the group pictures.

"Just think how nice it will be to look at when you are grown up and say, 'There's Rose; she's married,' or 'That's Billy; he's a sailor'."

A small voice at the rear of the room piped up, "And there's teacher; she's dead."

Many a one-armed driver has been tossed for a loop by a soft shoulder.

The president of the company was showing a friend through his offices.

They went past a series of small private rooms in which young men were busily hammering away at typewriters.

"These are some of our junior executives," said the president.

"But they're typing letters," said his friend.

"Sure," replied the president. "I ain't so dumb. I can get junior executives for half the price I have to pay for stenographers!"

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★ ON OUR COVER:

What could be more appropriate for the cover of our first issue of 1954 than a baby and a young lamb? We feel sure that the banana the youngster is enjoying so much—and the lamb is watching expectantly—foretells a year of plenty for all of the readers of *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press*. We hope we're right, and that the New Year will be the best of all years for you.

Photograph by Bob Taylor

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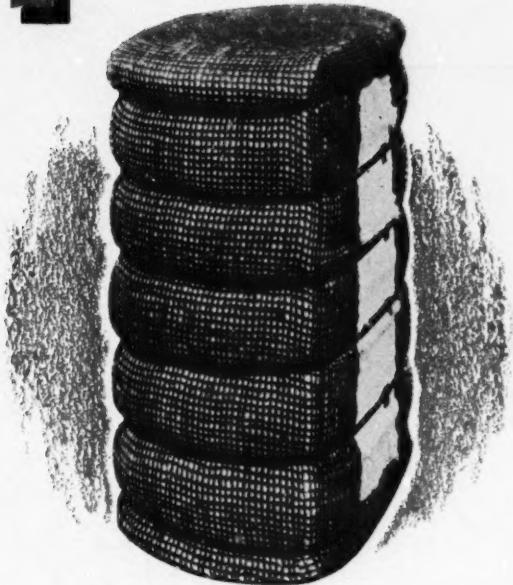
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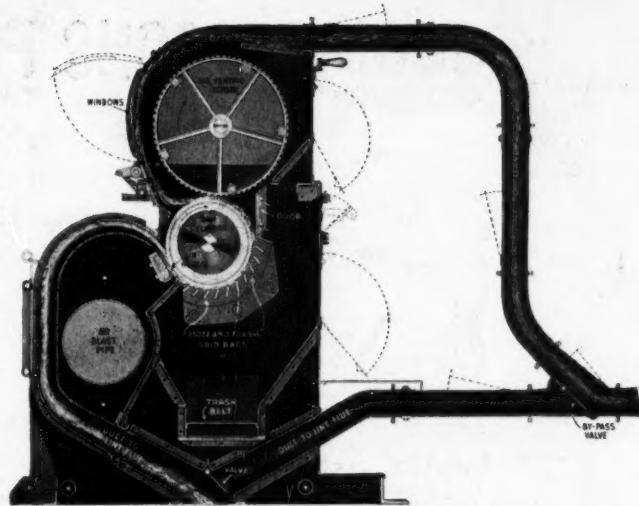
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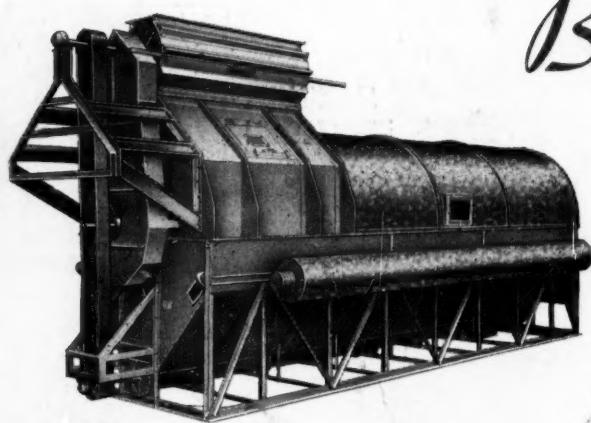


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